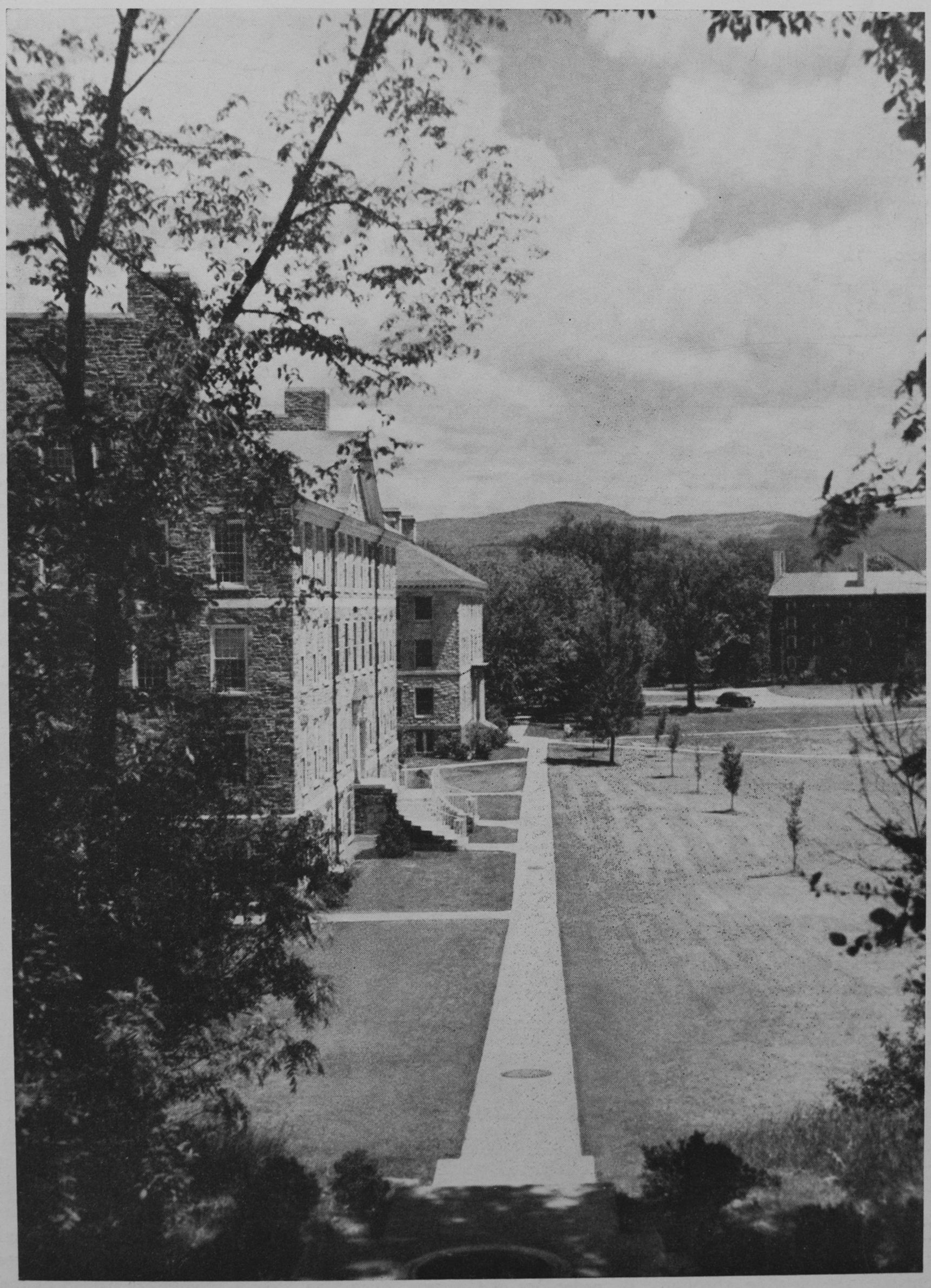
THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

Published by Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont

VOLUME XX. JUNE, 1946. No. 4



Munroe, Chemistry Building, Mountains, and Painter Hall

1722

Subjects and Predicates

Student Fliers

With two planes, a leased hangar and flying field, and plenty of Yankee spunk, four veterans have launched the *Green Mountain Airways* to earn extra cash while studying for their degrees at Middlebury College.

Youthful president of the concern, which will give flying lessons and "fly anybody anywhere," is Larry Selleck, Jr., ex-marine pilot, whose pretty wife, Eileen, mother of their year-old son, Larry, 3d, serves as vice-president in her spare moments.

The enterprise emerged from a "bull session" on the campus, and last March, Selleck and three other students and former servicemen incorporated. Capital was raised by the sale of 100 shares of stock at $50 a share. Allan Kelley, treasurer of the corporation; John Heywood, secretary; and Charles Kitchell, chairman of the board, are the other student officers of the company.

Selleck reports that another buddy who flew missions with him in the Pacific, Francis Thilbodeau has joined the concern. The company's full-time pilot is Harold Richardson an ex-Army pilot.

The home of the company is four miles south of the College on Route 7, where one 2800-foot runway is ready for use and a second runway will be leveled and surfaced in the future. The first of June the field was given approval by both the Federal and State aeronautics commissions.

Fitting college classes into the business of running a full-time flying service and school is not easy, but the group will keep at least one pilot on the field all of the time. They are all enthusiastic and plan to stay at Middlebury to continue the service through the summer. Next winter the planes will be equipped with skis.

GRIFFITH

Shown, left to right, officers of the Green Mountain Airways inspecting one of their new planes, are Allan Kelley, Larry Selleck, president of the corporation, Mrs. Eileen Selleck, and John Heywood.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor
GEORGE H. HUBAN

Contributors
SAMUEL S. STRATTON
FLORENCE C. ALLEN
WILLIAM R. BREWSTER
MADELEINE I. GAYLOR
JOSEPH P. KASPER
W. STORRS LEE
JACK PRESCOTT

Associate Editors
JUANITA PRITCHARD COOK
LES W. INGALLS

The NEWS LETTER is the official organ of the Associated Alumni and of the Alumnae Association of Middlebury College. It is published by the College at Middlebury, Vermont, quarterly, in November, February, April, and June, and was entered as second-class matter, November 15, 1932, at the Middlebury post office under Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

Commencement

Subsidization by the Government in the name of social reform is placing serious obstacles in the path of the competent citizen, and the continued life of the American Republic, Henning W. Prentis Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company, and past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, stated in an address at Middlebury College's commencement exercises.

Speaking before a large audience of graduates, friends, and alumni in Mead Chapel, he continued by saying:

"If men are not themselves economically competent but are the wards of the State, how can they avoid dealing with public questions on the basis of self-interest? Without a financially competent citizenry we cannot maintain our two-party political system.

"The party in power is in position to use public funds for political propaganda. Financial support for the opposition can only come from private citizens, and without intelligent opposition the democratic process is self-defeating. Unless the financially competent are in the position to furnish it, the State must supply it, and when the government becomes the primary source of capital funds, national socialism automatically displaces representative democracy."

President Samuel S. Stratton awarded the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Laws to Mr. Prentis, John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth, and Edwin S. Sunderland, expert in the field of railroad reorganization; Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. Earle H. Ballou, missionary in China for several years, and prisoner of the Japanese in Manila for several months; Doctor of Science to Mrs. Mary L. Sague, chairman of the chemistry department at Vassar, and Master of Arts to William R. Brewster, '18, headmas-

1723

ter of the Cardigan Mountain School (see page 10).

Ninety-seven degrees in courses were awarded.

Salary Bonus

A salary bonus of ten percent, for faculty and employees of Middlebury College for the year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 and an increase in the tuition fee from its present $400 to $450 was made known recently by President Stratton. Twenty-five dollars of the tuition increase will take place in the fall of 1946, while the remainder of the increase will go into effect with the start of the 1947 academic year.

Record Number

More than 1,000 students, consisting of 502 men and 530 women will register next September as members of the largest student body in the history of Middlebury College.

In order to do its share to ameliorate the situation of the 400,000 veterans now seeking admittance into the colleges of the nation, Middlebury is accepting 149 former students and 100 freshmen. Twenty-five of these new men are former members of the Middlebury V-12 Naval unit. The 249 new and former undergraduates will be added to the 253 men now in college who will return in the fall to increase the total male enrollment to 502 students.

From approximately 900 applicants for admission to the Women's College, Miss Alice Cooke, Director of Admissions, has selected 75 girls for entrance in the fall. In September, 1941, 120 women were selected for admission out of a lesser number of admission requests. Adding the 70 new students to the number of girls now in college and who plan on returning in the fall, the Women's College enrollment will reach the 530 mark for the next academic year.

Taking up a career in the clouds, Mary D. Nasmith, '46, was graduated recently from the Pan American Airways Stewardess School at La Guardia Field, N. Y. Pictured receiving diploma from Phil S. Delany, traffic manager Pan American's Atlantic Division.

Major Fred G. Koch, '31, being awarded the medal of the Legion of Merit by Brig. Gen. Robert N. Young, Commanding General, Military District of Washington, who made the presentation for the War Department.

Spring Scores

BASEBALL

May		Opp.	Midd.
1	Union	13	2
4	Williams	6	3
7	St. Michael's	11	13
13	Norwich	13	5
14	Vermont	19	2
17	Clarkson	8	1
18	St. Lawrence	RAIN	
25	Norwich	4	9
28	St. Lawrence (11 innings)	11	8
30	Vermont	0	5
June			
4	St. Michael's	2	4
5	Clarkson	9	4

GOLF

May		Opp.	Midd.
4	Williams	4½	1½
8	Dartmouth	17	1
11	St. Lawrence	1½	4½
17–18	New England Intercollegiates	5th place	
24	Clarkson	5	1
25	St. Lawrence	4½	1½
June			
1	Clarkson	2	4

TENNIS

May		Opp.	Midd.
4	Williams	9	0
9	St. Michael's	2	7
11	St. Lawrence	RAIN	
13	St. Michael's	2	7
15	Vermont	3	6
18	R.P.I.	RAIN	
24	Clarkson	6	3
25	St. Lawrence	2	6
30	Vermont	0	9
June			
1	Clarkson	RAIN	

TRACK

May		Opp.	Midd.
11	E.I.C.A.A.	7th place	
18	Trinity	60	66
25	R.P.I.	125½	19½

1724

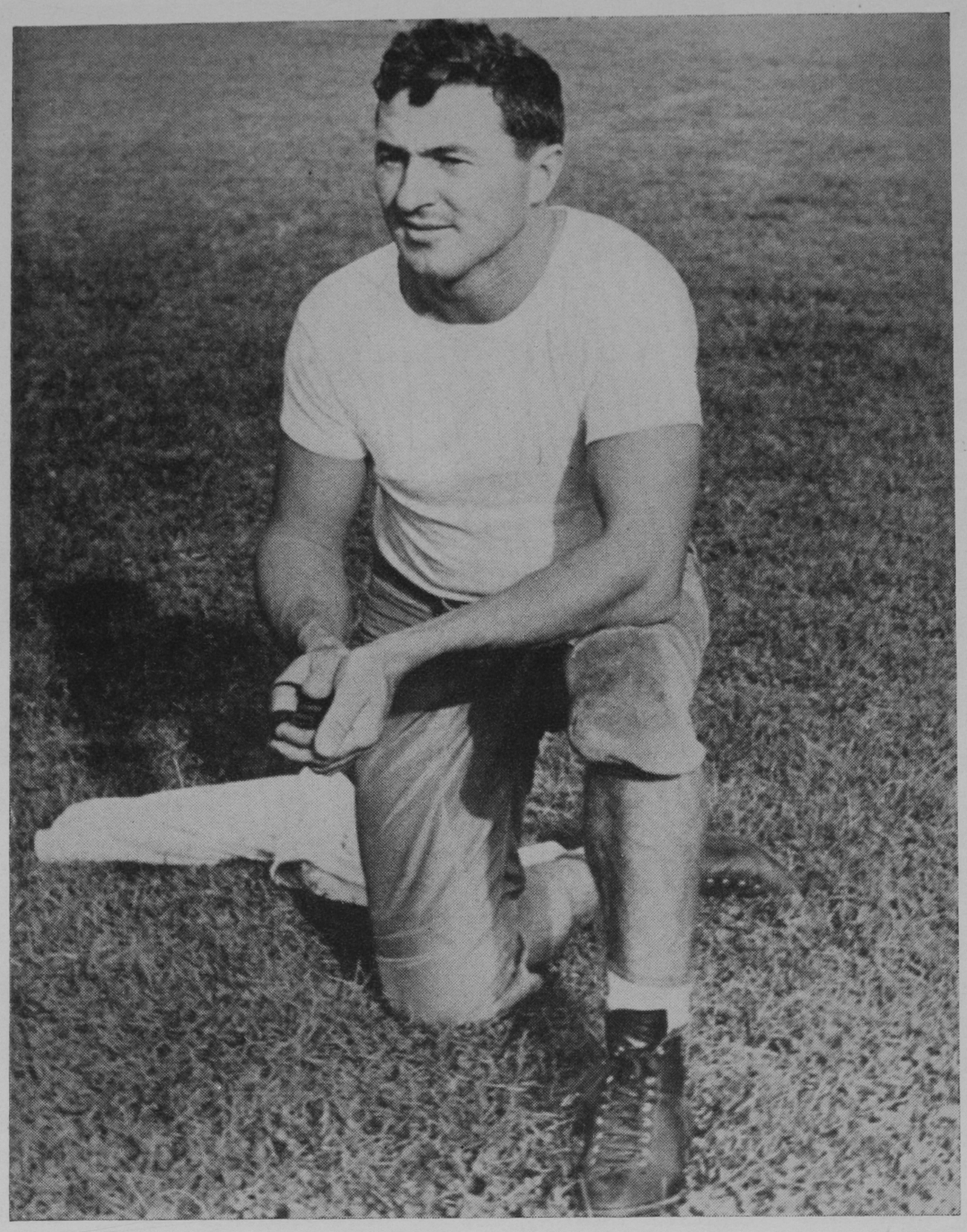
Duke Returns

Walter J. "Duke" Nelson, '32, has been appointed assistant athletic director and head coach of football at Middlebury College.

Duke was discharged from the Navy last March. While in the Navy he was athletic director of the Norfolk (Va.) Air Station and coached the Station's basketball team, which finished second in the service team standings of the nation in 1944. He also served as a member of the football department at St. Mary's College Pre-flight School in California; athletic director of the Naval Air Transport Squadron No. 3, based at Olather, Kansas; and was also athletic officer of the Quonset Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.

During the four years following his graduation from Middlebury in 1932, he coached freshman football, varsity hockey and baseball teams for his Alma Mater before going to Union in March, 1936. Before entering the Service in 1942, Duke coached football and baseball at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., for three years, during which time his teams won fifteen, tied two and lost six games.

Speaking of the physical condition of the American youth, the many advantages of sports and physical fitness programs, as well as the outlook for physical education plans and sports activities in prewar days, Coach Nelson, in a discussion upon arrival at the College, said: "It was not until the initial draft of World War II did America realize the fact that the physical condition of its manpower was not up to par. As far as sports participation and physical fitness were concerned, it was believed that we, in America, were *tops*. Participation, standards of achievement, the breaking of existing records in the field of sport—all were at heights not to be equalled by others. Through the medium of colorful news stories about the feats of prominent athletes, the American public was lulled into a false



Walter J. "Duke" Nelson '32

sense of security that these men represented a cross section of the physical condition of America's young men.

"Selective Service Boards found the physical efficiency of the nation's manpower in very poor condition, with the resultant rejections for physical and mental defects far exceeding that of World War I. With only a small percentage of our young men able to satisfactorily pass the required physical examinations and physical fitness tests, an extended period of basic training was necessary to get them into condition for the rigors of combat. Army and Navy officials found that a number of men entering the Services were unable to swim, and others were without sufficient arm and leg strength to enable them to save their own lives by climbing, sliding down ropes, or pulling themselves out of cockpits of falling planes. A large percentage of the inductees lacked the agilities and skills which are developed by participation in competitive sports.

"With these facts in mind, those in charge of physical fitness programs and athletics are working to rectify these conditions, so that present and future generations will have strong bodies and alert minds. Postwar demands for adequate facilities to carry out athletic and physical fitness curriculums are now sweeping the country. Universities, colleges, secondary schools, cities and towns, realizing that such facilities are needed to keep our young men and women physically fit, are seeking funds to build memorials in the forms of gymnasiums, indoor field houses, swimming pools, playing fields, and recreation areas.

"Thousands of servicemen during the war actively participated in sports for the first time. Navy, Marine, and Army physical training and athletic instructions taught these men the benefits and enjoyments that can be secured from hard competitive activities. The physical gains these men received as a result of the service athletic programs will continue throughout their life,and they will see to it that their younger brothers and sons derive the same benefits of sound bodies and alert minds from participation in competitive sports. Many men today owe their lives to the strength and alertness that they received from engaging in sports and physical fitness activities in the Service prior to combat.

"In prewar years, colleges were not able to place normal emphasis on football without being accused of subsidization. Today the Government G. I. Bill of Rights is making it possible for deserving young men with athletic abilities and high scholastic standings, but without funds, to take advantage of a college education.

"With all college and university enrollments at a record peak, football will reach a new high this fall. Coaches of teams which have already finished their spring football practices, extoll the merits of the best football material in collegiate history.

"This fall we can (*Continued on page 22*)

17.25

The President's Page*

DURING the years you have been college students, now brought to an end by this June weekend, I have often wondered if you have been aware of the controversy that has been going on in educational circles about the nature and purpose, the methods and results of a college education. Of course, educational theory has always been a matter of concern to educators and parents and I have sometimes felt that there are as many schools of thought on the subject as there are college presidents and parents of college students. It may be a matter of interest to you, however, to know that during the years 1942 and to the present, your college years, the thinking and writing on the objectives, content and results of college education have reached the magnitude of a crusade. In general the liberal education, the type of education which you have received, has been endorsed and the purely technical or vocational training has been weighed and found wanting. Nor has all this mental activity and debate been barren of concrete results. Harvard, Yale and Princeton, to name but a few institutions have come out in print with new curricula to go into effect next fall and other institutions have plans for following the general pattern that has been evolved. It is not my intention this morning to describe or evaluate this current design for higher education other than to say it places emphasis on a core of subjects that shall be the common experience of all students and that it restricts the opportunities for narrow specialization on the one hand and a cafeteria-like selection of elective courses on the other hand. Nor have I mentioned the contemporary thinking on education to cause you to be regretful that you perhaps have worked and studied four years on a college campus perfectly oblivious of what educators have been saying about the fare offered to college students of your generation. In any event let me assure you that this college has not been guilty of excessive vocationalism and specialization, nor the opposite, the almost complete freedom in the choice of electives which have brought about the current reforms in college curricula.

The questions basic to the whole discussion are, however, one I think worthy of thought by college students on the threshold of graduation. Perhaps it is not too great over simplification to say that the basic questions are: Shall college students be trained to earn a good living, or trained to live the good life?

The first question cannot be dismissed as materialistic, nor reminiscent of the Horatio Alger days. We have no evidence that societies approach the Kingdom of Heaven when men make political power or enforced collectivism more controlling objectives than the business of individual solvency and home ownership and the provision of adequate opportunities for the health and happiness of their families. Indeed we have some evidence that in societies where the individual must work solely for the State, that is to say, the party dominating the State, individual greed for physical comforts and luxuries, lust for power over one's fellows and even snobbish distinction between office holders and workers, is not unknown.

Yes, I thing a college graduate should receive the sort of training that will enable him to earn a good living, please not the verb "to earn," not merely "to get" a good living. The quarrel in educational theory is, of course, concerned with the type of training necessary to this end. Most young men and perhaps in the future more and more women, married or not, will devote about forty years of their lives to the business of earning a living. Surely the technical training in skills and vocations or professions can be acquired during the post college years either on the job or in professional schools. Surely the four years of college is too brief a time in which to gain a liberal education and learn the specialized techniques for a chosen career.

In a recent commentary on the life and writings of Scott Fitzgerald it was pointed out that Fitzgerald, a failure before middle age, traced his downfall to his thwarted attempts to lead the good life in his youth. Apparently while at Princeton, although a member of (*Continued on page* 23)

*Baccalaureate Address, June 16, 1946.

1726

The Sheldon Museum

By FLORENCE C. ALLEN, '98, *Curator*

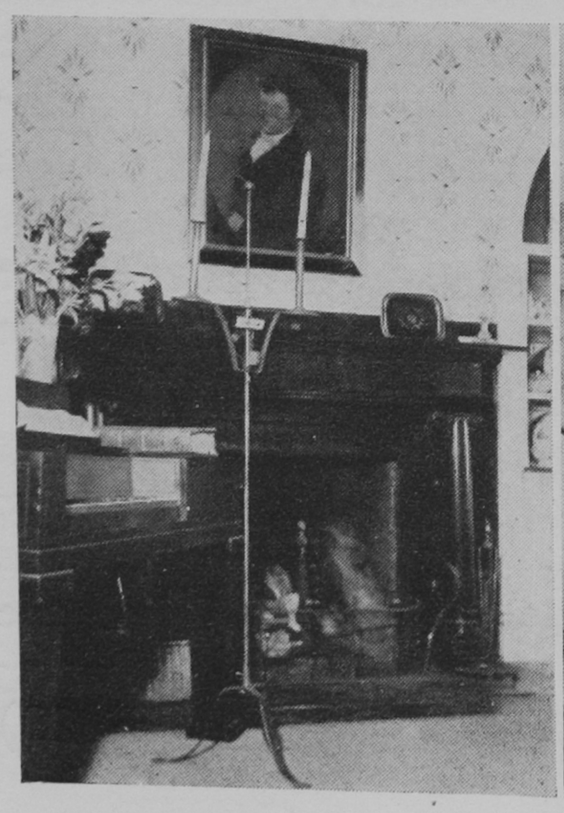
TEN YEARS AGO, the Sheldon Museum was rearranged in an up-to-date manner by the trustees of the institution and opened to students and townspeople of Middlebury.

It was in November, 1882, that an act to incorporate the Sheldon Art Museum, Archaeological and Historical Society, was enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, but not until 1936 was the Museum ready for regular public inspection.

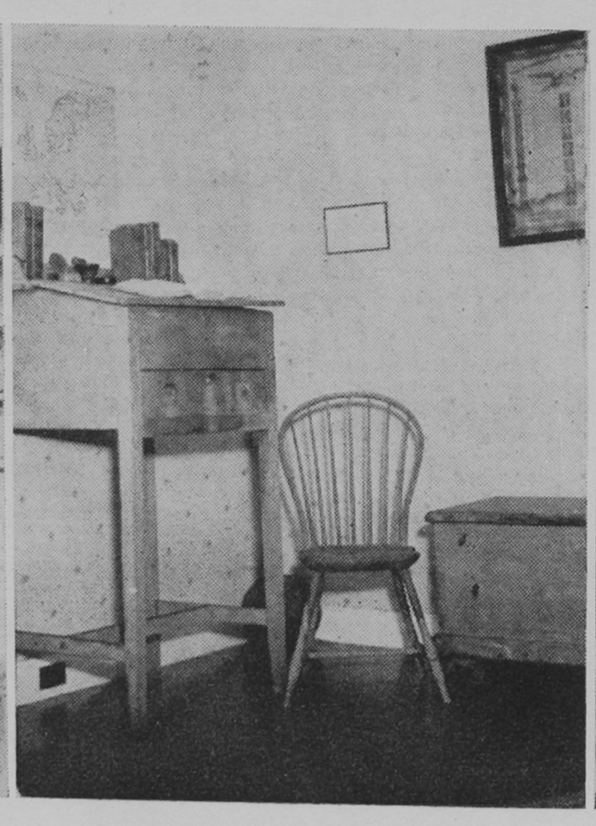
By the year 1887, there had been contributed, according to copy on a bookplate, "over 2,000 volumes of books and as many more pamphlets, files of newspapers for nearly a hundred years past, magazines, almanacs, photographs, autographs, engravings, old letters, handbills, commissions, military equipments, guns, pistols, swords, caps, belts, Indian relics, old furniture, antique household utensils, crockery, relics, mementos, and many other objects of interest and curiosity. As this is a public institution, all persons are solicited to contribute to its collection anything worthy of preservation."

The grand old man backing this institution was Henry L. Sheldon who set about collecting for posterity all the Middlebury trivia, folklore, and mementos he could lay his hands on. His repeated appeals for donations brought quantities of keepsakes from every part of Addison County. Scarcely an auction in the environs would he miss, and invariably he returned to his brick home on Park Street with a cargo of books, furniture, and chattels. So much did he accumulate that the task of sorting, filing, and organizing it became formidable. When he died in 1907, the task was far from completed, and in that chaotic state the Museum remained until 1936. His coin collection was passed on to Middlebury College and is now displayed in the Abernethy wing of the Library, but thousands of articles laid in complete confusion at the Museum until the 1936 reorganization which was instigated by W. Storrs Lee, '28, now Dean of Men.

There are, in the Museum, dozens of lanterns and lamps from which could be traced the whole history of illumination in America: candle sconces and punched lanterns, whale oil, lard oil, and "Porter's Burning-fluid" lamps, one of the first kerosene lamps brought to Middlebury in 1860—Middlebury's first electric light of 1884. Each has some local connection—three scenes that illuminated the town hall for generations, and a lamp by which Seth Storrs, donor of the College campus, studied his legal records. There are also hats which were worn by Middlebury celebrities during the 1800's, as well as a number of silk hats and an 1800 officer's military hat, several wooden mortars, one of which was brought from Connecticut when Middlebury was still part of a great wilderness. A petrified Indian boy reposes in the corner of the gun room. There are some fifty muskets and rifles, war saddles, canteens, cartridge boxes, handwrought farm and building tools used in the early settlement, century-old sewing machines, iron pots, warming pans, fire buckets, trinkets, red glass pieces, old dresses, dolls, doll furniture, and



Library



Student Room of 1840

Dining Room

Country Store

1727

Post Office and Rural Store

a pewter set donated by Dr. Albert Mead. Nor must the immense old gray cat, stuffed by Dr. Mead 60 years ago, be forgotten; it now sleeps peaceably before the fire in Mr. Sheldon's bedroom.

Many an interesting old portrait of characters living in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are on the walls. There is one on wood of Sarah Rogers Harris Douglass, mother of Lebeus and Dr. Nathaniel Harris, who lived in the Museum from 1828 to 1878, and another of Sir William Sterling, a baronet, who for some misdemeanor he committed, was forced to flee in about 1800 from his home in England to Cornwall, Vermont, where a short time later he married Farmer Andrus' daughter. This romance he immortalized by painting portraits of himself and wife on panels of wood.

An especially fine portrait is that of Reverend Ovid Miner, done by Benjamin Franklin Mason. Mr. Miner was a prominent preacher, editor of the Vermont American, and an active friend of Horace Greeley, whom he first met in Poultney when the two young men were learning the printer's trade under the proprietorship of the Northern Spectator. They both became warm advocates of anti-slavery doctrines as early as 1840. The portraits range from the worst of the Victorian to the finest efforts of traveling artists of a century and a half ago, even one excellent copy of Susterman's "Galileo."

A half dozen cupboards are filled with old tea pots, platters, trays, flasks, bowls, glassware, and pewter, practically all once used on the tables of early Middlebury residents or made in the vicinity.

But probably more valuable than all the other material added together is the library—valuable to Middlebury, for here is the only complete collection of Middlebury newspapers from 1802 to the present, scores of books published in the village during the first half of last century, a few first editions, shelves of hymnals, old histories, an assortment of Bibles ranging from a Breecher's edition printed in 1560 and a Latin one at Nuremburg in 1497.

There is the old country store in replica, reconstructed out of articles collected by Mr. Sheldon from the attics of Middlebury and other Addison County towns. The ceiling hung with ancient oil lanterns, baskets, cowbells, and ears of yellow corn; the shelves crammed with bottles of patent medicines, wallpapers, yard goods, linen collars, apple parers, foot stoves; the walls plastered with notices of school or village meetings, political rallies, college entertainments, circuses—as soon as you glimpse them from the door, they take you back to by-gone days. And the smell—that unmistakable smell—of cheese, molasses, spices, and, well, just a general smell out of the past, makes it all very real.

No particular period of time has been adhered to in choosing "stock" from Mr. Sheldon's general collection, but practically everything in the store has been used by some ancestor of each of many families now living in or near-by Middlebury. Among such surroundings, Henry Sheldon lived in 1841 when he first came from his father's farm in Salisbury to Middlebury, to [*Continued on page 25*]

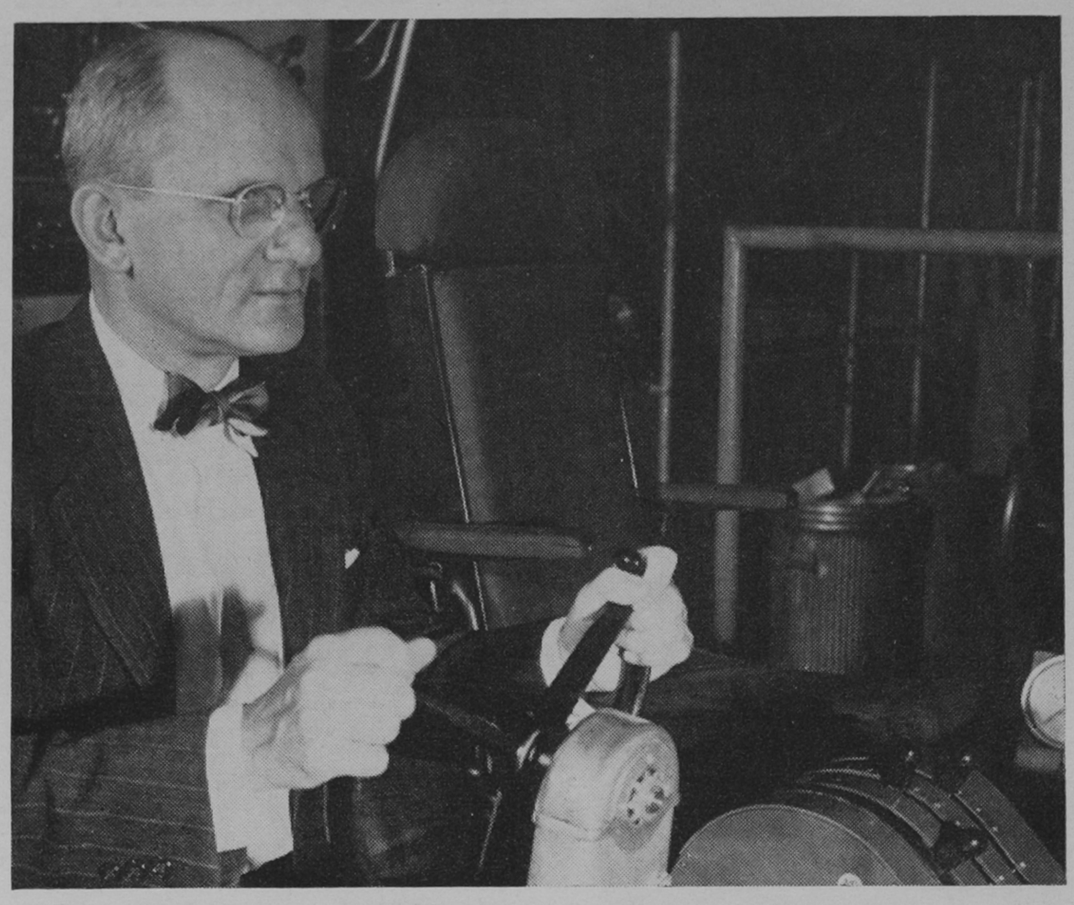
Kitchen Fireplace

1728

Lockheed Leads the Way

By JACK PRESCOTT, '22

THE NAME OF LOCKHEED shines bright in the aviation firmament, but its luster comes not alone from well-told exploits of its swift and efficient planes. Among the many enterprises which are helping to justify the company slogan, "Look to Lockheed for Leadership" is the prize-winning employee publication, the *Lockheed Star*. As the publication's editor, the author enjoys his work and is proud to be even a a small cog in the Lockheed organizational machinery.



The Author at the Mock-up Controls of an Inborn Sky Giant

At the Lockheed Research Laboratory in Burbank, California, fact is fancier than fable and men's visions probe for horizons seeking the shape of tomorrow's air world. To the men themselves in the research laboratory, their work often seems unexciting. Lurid language is not their medium. Pseudo-scientific stories in the Sunday supplement style bring from them derisive comments. Theirs is the sober idiom of the textbook. But to the layman, things they do and tools they use seem as fantastic as a Buck Rogers dream.

A trip through the two-story concrete building in Burbank is an adventure no Aladdin's Lamp could duplicate.

There on a high balcony you might see Herman "Fish" Salmon and Tony LeVier, ace test pilots. They fly jet-propelled P-80 Shooting Stars—fastest airplanes in the world. But right now they are in stationary pilot seats operating mock-up controls of an unborn sky giant. Their feet move rudder pedals and their hands grip control wheels as though in actual flight. Under them, gargantuan landing struts ponderously let down and fold back.

Much has been written of laboratory research chambers for simulating Arctic temperatures, but their use for making hot-weather tests is less well known.

Not far away, tests of an entirely different nature are going forward. Through a little window of an experimental chamber you can see a man in swimming trunks dripping sweat from every pore. Covering his head is a device resembling a diver's helmet which protects his face against the intensity of the 160 degree heat. Heavy leather gloves keep his hands from blistering as they adjust metal valves.

The man in the swimming trunks was testing a rudder tab control. The extreme heat made the cable slack. A little while later the same cable stretched taut as a bowstring while the mercury dropped toward its limit of 90 degrees below zero. Frost covered the same valve handles which had been too hot to touch with bare fingers, and, instead of trunks, the man conducting the tests wore an Eskimo suit.

In another part of the building is what men of the department jokingly call the "Rube Goldberg Table." It bears a multitude of gadgets in continuous motion like a miniature village or rioting robots. Closer examination of this table shows that each of the busy little gadgets is making a life test of a small airplane part. There's a little rod which has been moved 37,000 times in a manner comparable to its normal usage as part of a big plane. Next to it is a small coiled tube carrying hydraulic fluid under 2100 pounds pressure. It is being bent slowly back and forth to see how soon it will break or spring a leak at a joint.

Other wonders of this magic carpet trip might include a guillotine-like structure just outside the building for testing strength of flash welds; a microscope which makes a fly's whisker look bigger than a railroad spike; an electrical robot capable of recording a dozen or more tests simultaneously.

These comprise but a small portion of scientific equipment of incalculable value which helps maintain Lockheed leadership in many fields of aviation.

In another part of the building are engineers who are always trying to [*Continued on page 25*]

1729

Fraternities on Trial

By W. STORRS LEE, '28, *Dean of Men*

DURING THE LAST YEARS OF THE WAR the only vestiges of fraternity life on the Middlebury campus were the Houses; they still looked like fraternity houses, but even their association with any Greek letters was being forgotten. They had been rededicated to Middlebury's great. The Deke-house was known as Eaton; the D. U. house had become Howard; the former residence of the Sig Eps was known as the Sanford House; and Seely had replaced Theta Chi. Not only had the Houses lost their old names, but the fraternity tradition was also desecrated: women had moved in. Many a brother returned after dark for a week-end in his old haunts to be greeted at the door by an unsympathetic sister in negligee. He usually found her explanation hard to take.

By the end of the war the civilian men's college had dwindled to about the normal size of a fraternity and the men decided they could fraternize adequately without benefit of fraternities. Meantime they were reading—and men in service were reading—the convincing anti-Greek letter society articles published in national periodicals. The women on campus abetted the anti-fraternity cause. The result was that by late fall 1945 a large proportion of Middlebury undergraduates were convinced that the College would be better off in the future if fraternities were not revived. Members of fraternities whose education had been interrupted for several years, in many cases, were ready to agree, unless their organizations were ready to take an immediate and a strong stand to abolish the hokum, the campus politics, and some of the other juvenile customs, remembered from pre-war days.

It was a new and revitalized Interfraternity Council that sized up the situation, and went to work at salvaging it. Their first step was to request suggestions from the faculty and administration. Suggestions were returned in volume, and as a result, the Council was enlarged to include a graduate representative of each fraternity and a new section was added to the constitution of the Council as follows:

"The purpose of this organization is to set high standards for fraternity house maintenance and conduct, to assist in raising the cultural and academic level of fraternities at Middlebury College. Included in its scope of activity are the following specific purposes:

(a) to represent to the campus community the advantages of fraternity membership and to clarify among students the position of the fraternity as a subordinate unit in the college.

(b) to promote high scholastic achievement in the fraternities as well as participation in athletic and social activities.

(c) to encourage formation of new fraternities when advisable and to regulate the size of present fraternities so that no students of the men's college need be disqualified from joining a fraternity because of limitations as to total membership.

(d) to promote democratic treatment of students by fraternities regardless of race.

(e) to encourage extension of house privileges to non-members who are unable to join a fraternity because of financial handicaps or other causes.

(f) to promote among the fraternities observance of high moral standards and practices.

(g) to encourage the elimination of burdensome financial support of national fraternity organizations by undergraduates.

(h) to prepare and publish, prior to annual rushing periods, detailed rushing rules, subject to approval of the Student Life Committee, which will be binding upon all member fraternities.

(i) to cooperate with the college in prohibiting hazing in any form.

(j) to eliminate levying of excessive fraternity social fees by establishing standard practices for dances, orchestras, alumni banquets, favors etc.

(k) to make the auditing of fraternity accounts by competent auditors standard practice for all fraternities.

(l) to give active sponsorship to a program of cooperative purchasing of food and other supplies.

(m) to promote close contact between the fraternities and the Office of the Dean and to request each fraternity to appoint a representative to serve as intermediary between the fraternity and the Office of the Dean.

(o) to encourage the invitation of non-fraternity men to fraternity social events.

(p) to request a report at least once a semester from the Superintendent of Dormitories on the living conditions in each of the houses.

(q) to encourage each fraternity to maintain a regular program of academic interest as part of its chapter activity.

(r) to prohibit the initiation of any student who is on scholastic probation or who for the semester prior to the date of his intended initiation failed to receive a minimum average grade of 70%."

When the new constitution was published, and students realized that a new order for fraternities was in the making, organized resistance to the return of fraternities disappeared.

Actually most of the complaints that have been lodged against fraternities in general do not apply to Middlebury in particular. Any intelligent, personable student who is a good academic and social risk, who has some ability as a leader, who displays a genuineness of character, and who can make his personal assets known to his college associates, can count on being asked to join a fraternity at Middlebury. [*Continued on page* 26]

1730

The Cardigan Mountain School

By WILLIAM R. BREWSTER, '18, *Headmaster*

THE CARDIGAN MOUNTAIN SCHOOL has developed largely from discussions at various times about boys between Mr. Harold P. Hinman, of Canaan, New Hampshire, formerly President of the Dartmouth Alumni Council, and the author. The many exchanges of ideas were revolutionary, amusing, or uplifting, depending upon the calibre of student under consideration. The author and Mr. Hinman were seldom very serious in their thoughts of actually becoming involved in any such venture as starting another school for boys.

As often happens if a person keeps talking, he is apt to find he has talked himself into something from which he can't withdraw. While making a call at Canaan, the author made the statement that it would be a fine place for a boys' school. Twenty-four hours later Mr. Hinman had him back in Canaan to looking over the most ideal location one could wish to find for a school.

J. Frederick Larson, noted school and college architect, when he first saw it, said, "This situation is what I have always wanted to find for a campus. I have never worked with such an ideal combination of mountains and water." (Mr. Larson was quickly elected a member of the Board of Trustees!)

Mr. Hinman immediately received the enthusiastic support of Ernest Martin Hopkins, the President of Dartmouth College. Arrangements were soon made to purchase from Dartmouth, property that had been used by the Thayer School as an engineering camp during the summer months.

On June 9, 1945, under the laws of the State of New Hampshire, Cardigan Mountain School was incorporated with nine incorporators and trustees. Since that date nine additional members have been added to the Corporation, with Ernest Martin Hopkins, now President Emeritus of Dartmouth as the inspirational and guiding spirit of the group of men who have become closely affiliated with Cardigan Mountain School, which will be opened in the Fall.

The school was founded "to provide non-sectarian instruction for boys in literature, arts, sciences, and all manner of learning, and to promote the spiritual, mental, and physical welfare of its students." It is established and will be maintained and operated without a profit.

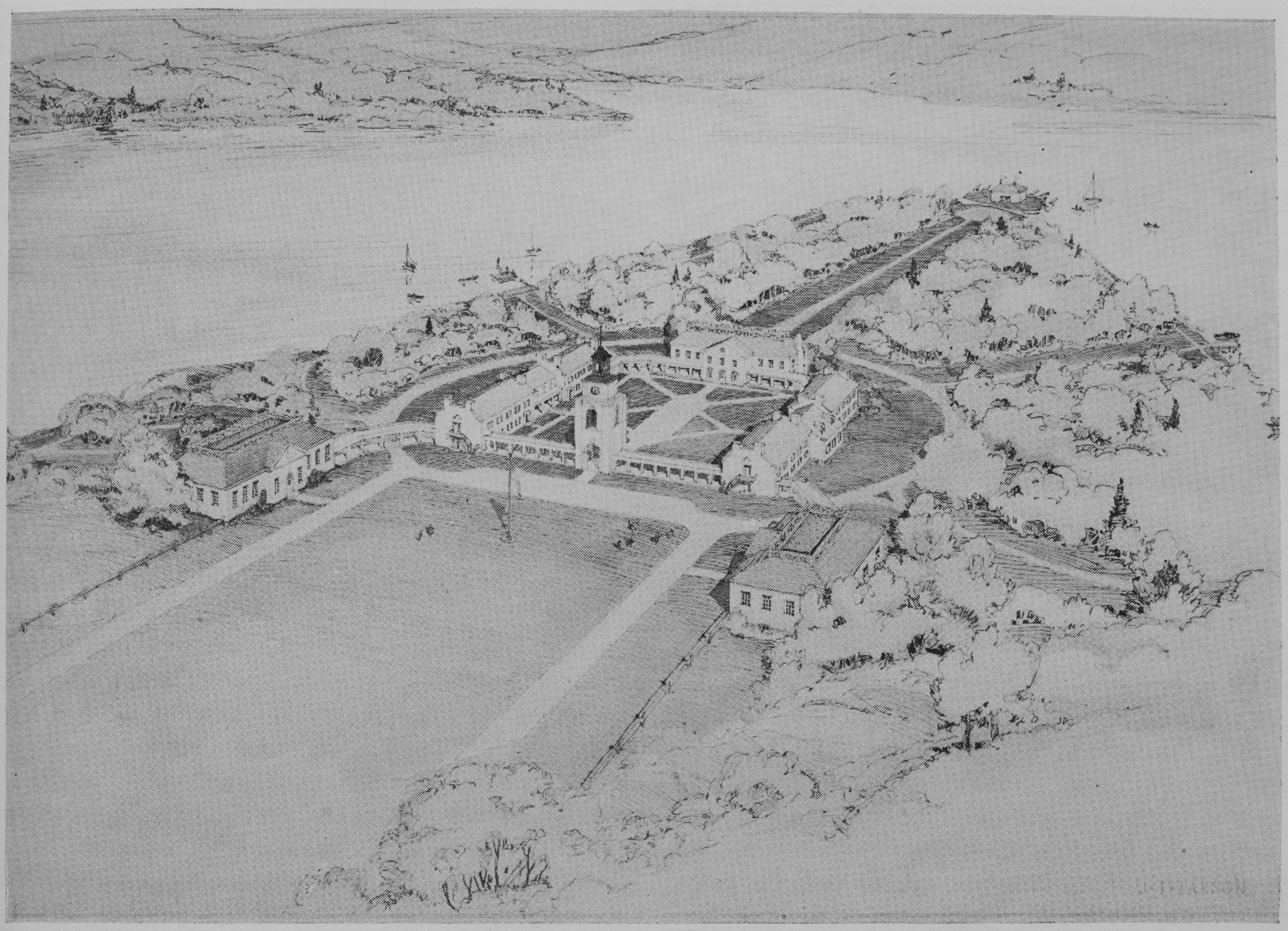
This is no "new experiment in education." The program of studies will include the requirements in English, foreign languages, and Mathematics set forth by the Secondary Education Board. Other subjects taught will include History, Geography, Science, Bible, Hygiene, Music, Art, and Shop.

The school property contains approximately 140 acres of land which, shaped like an arrowhead, extend into the crystal clear Canaan Street Lake. There are farm buildings in excellent repair and a mill with water power, machinery, and forge. The mile of waterfront with sandy beaches bordering the campus, the open fields and the view of the mountains, the accessible ski slopes make an ideal natural environment for boys in their formative years. Although many summer camp directors have wished to continue their programs throughout the year, their facilities have not permitted it. Cardigan Mountain School will have a camp program during the summer months and will be able to feature nature study, water sports, agriculture, and woodcraft throughout the year.

A parent's first thoughts are those of safety, health, and medical facilities. A graduate nurse will be in residence at the school; there is a doctor in Canaan, a distance of two miles, and it is but seventeen miles to Hanover and the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. The 1200 foot altitude is a health asset which will be of great benefit to the boys. The waterfront presents a hazard, but only if improper supervision is allowed to exist; camps have been able to control their water facilities most successfully, and a school can do the same. One has only to visit the location of Cardigan Mountain School to realize the wonderful possibilities for the physical and spiritual development of its students.

The question most often asked is: "Why another school?" That certainly is a logical question. It is a certainty that the men who have become members of the Corporation would not have done so if they had felt that this was just one more school for elementary school boys when so many now exist. They have put their time, interest, and financial backing into Cardigan Mountain School because they feel that there is an ever growing need for such a school in such a location and under the leadership which will exist there.

1731



A View of the Proposed Building Plans for the Cardigan Mountain School

The members of the faculty have been selected not just as teachers, but first of all because they have the human qualities which will make them ideal leaders and companions for boys of elementary school age. The two assistant headmasters have had several years of camp experience during which they were beloved by boys of all ages. Their work in a secondary school was also highly satisfactory, and they were greatly missed when they left for war service. A successful teacher is a born leader, and the first requirements of a teacher should be his popularity with his students, the respect they have for him, and the confidence they have in him as an older companion who really cares for them. Such a man can hold his students to a high standard of achievement and get real results.

The crying needs in our secondary schools are in reading, writing, and arithmetic. For many reasons, the fundamentals in English and mathematics have apparently been neglected. The main difficulty would seem to be the overcrowded conditions of our public schools, which makes it impossible to give the necessary drill on fundamentals. On the other hand, students coming into preparatory schools from private elementary schools are usually well grounded in these fundamentals. Cardigan Mountain School will, therefore, not be experimenting with any new ideas. It will return to the old-fashioned idea that "one learns by doing" and that means doing the same thing over and over until it is properly done! There are certain fundamental skills that must be mastered before one can go on successfully. Too often youngsters are allowed to slide over these and advance to certain failure in years to come.

Kimball Union Academy has been one of the few schools which has made its farm an asset to the institution. It has been most discouraging at times, but success seems to have been finally achieved. It is believed that at Cardigan Mountain School the same results can be obtained, and more easily because the farm property is really a part of the campus. The care of farm animals, chickens, and saddle horses should be of inestimable value to boys who have never had this opportunity.

We have long lived in a machine age in which the use of hand tools has slowly [*Continued on page* 26]

1732

A Prespective View of the Field House, Swimming Pool and Gymnasium

A Lasting Memorial

By JOSEPH P. KASPER, '20, *Chairman, Memorial Fund Drive*

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE FAMILY will be called upon in the near future to contribute both time and money to a campaign devoted to the raising of funds for the first unit of a memorial to be built as tribute to the Middlebury College men and women who served in the Armed Forces during World War II.

As the span of years lengthens from College days, Alumni and Alumnae come to realize how much they have gained and the associations they have made during their undergraduate days at Middlebury. All that which they have gained cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, and does not have any intrinsic value. It cannot be felt that obligations to the College were discharged by the payment of our term bills because in every case, the cost of education far exceeds the monies expended. We must all feel that we are part of Middlebury and that she deserves our loyalty and immeasurable support.

Looking back through the years, we note with a deep satisfaction that it was our rare good fortune to have had the privilege of attending Middlebury. To those who have yet to experience this good fortune, this program we are undertaking will not change the traditions and spirit with which Middlebury is imbued, but rather will do much to enhance her in the eyes of the students and potential students.

A college like any other institution cannot stand still, it must progress. It must be prepared to meet the changing needs for the development of young men and women not only for their mental and spiritual well being, but equally important for their physical welfare. A review of recent figures published by the United States Government on the number of the men and women rejected by the Armed Forces because of physical disability, offers sufficient proof of the importance of the proper physical development of our students.

Alumni, alumnae and undergraduates are fortunate in having a campus that is as fine as any in the country, and which affords every student a daily reminder that—"The strength of the hills is his also." Middlebury has achieved a scholastic standing in the educational field of which we can all be justly proud, and at the same time has maintained a steady healthy growth in enrollment during its 146 year history. It is this growth that has necessitated the enlargement of its physical plant. Through the generosity of graduates and friends of the College, space increases have been donated to classroom, library, chapel, and housing facilities. Today these increases are overtaxed and need ex-

1733

pansion, so plans are being formulated by the trustees and administration, and a long term program has been developed by a special planning committee. College architects have been retained to assure the proper placing and correct architecture for all new buildings so that the natural beauty of the campus will not be spoiled.

The physical education facilities of Middlebury College have unfortunately not kept pace with other needs. Something must be done immediately! Expansion of the physical education facilities is therefore number one on the program of the Planning Committee. The accomplishment of this project has been placed in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, of which the author is privileged to be chairman.

The need for a new physical education plant is self-evident, but let us consider a few facts. In 1910, Governor John G. McCullough, then a member of the Board of Trustees, generously presented a donation to the college, making possible the erection of the present gymnasium. The McCullough Gymnasium has served faithfully and well for 36 years, but a structure built for a student body of three hundred cannot be expected to provide adequate facilities for a thousand students, especially since modern ideas demand an athletic program for every man and woman.

The changing and ever-increasing demands of both the Men's and Women's Colleges can no longer be met by the physical capacity of the gym, which is smaller than the one in the village high school. College social functions and athletic contests have been held in this high school gym during the past years. This puts Middlebury at a disadvantage with many prospective students as they are accustomed to the most modern and up-to-date equipment during their college preparatory years. Other colleges of Middlebury's size and standing, such as Wesleyan, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Trinity, and the University of Vermont, have far superior facilities.

Without proper indoor facilities, the rugged winter and the late spring seasons which makes our location so desirable in one respect, work a hardship on the operations of the physical education departments. At the present time, it is not possible to hold a meeting of the entire student body at one time in any of the College buildings. Assemblies of this kind are essential for the development and retention of the Middlebury spirit and traditions which have helped to make fine students as well as good citizens.

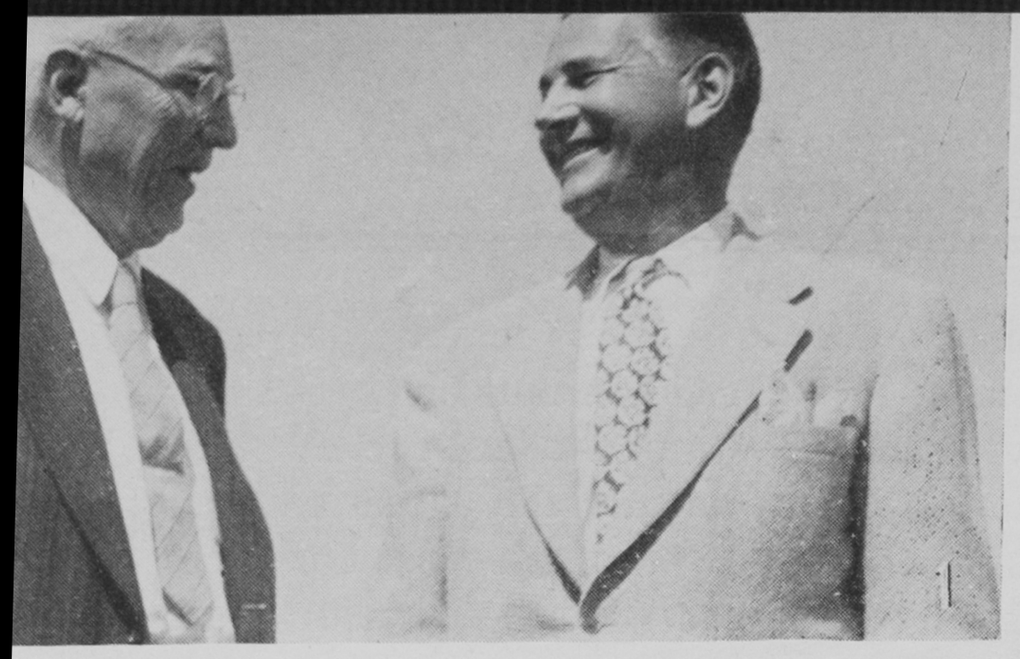
With some small changes the present gym could become an ideal Student Union Building, an essential need with the growth of the College. A place where the students and faculty can gather and exchange opinions, as well as furnish those between-class snacks. This building would also house many student activities, both social and educational. During the war years, "The Lodge" was one of the most crowded popular spots on the campus, but wholly inadequate. The McCullough Student Union would be a worthy successor to the McCullough Gymnasium, and at the same time would be in keeping with the purposes for which it was originally built.

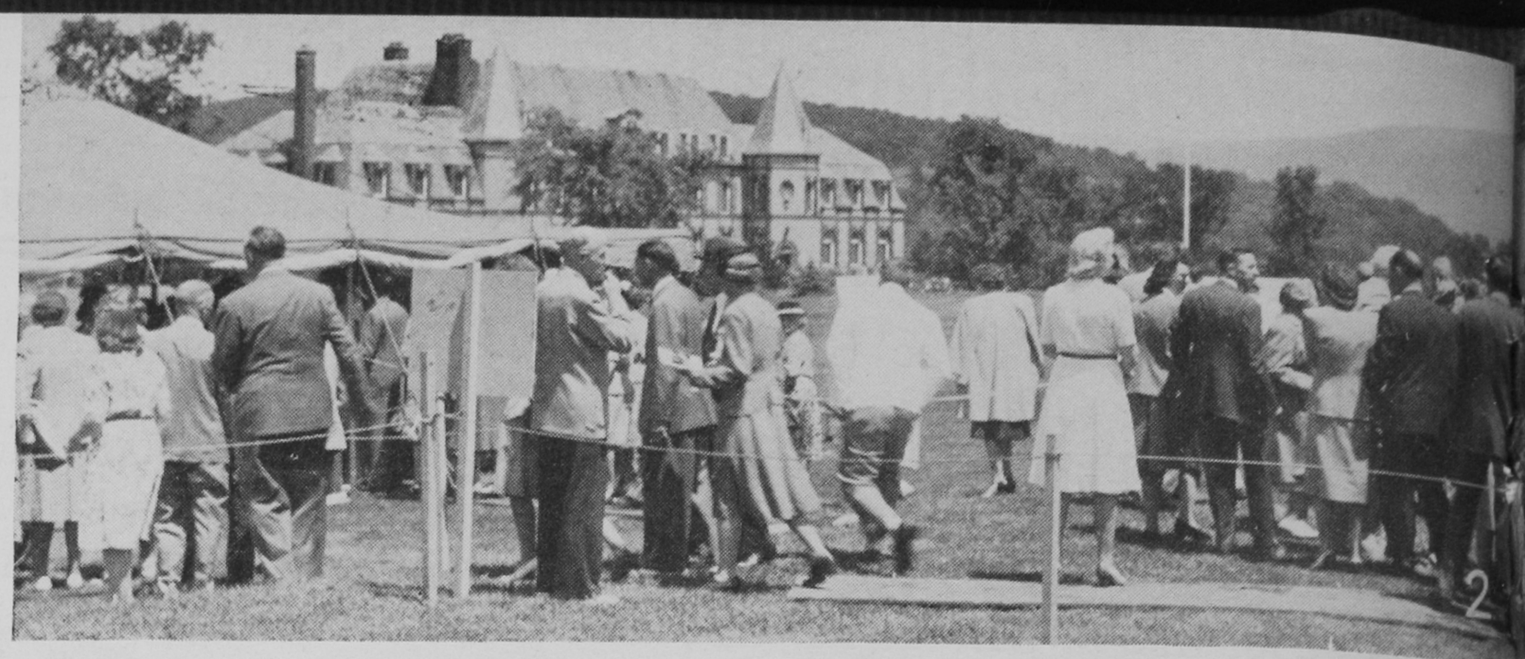
The Planning Committee, after months of study and research covering many other colleges of Middlebury's size throughout the country, decided that the ideal setup for both Colleges would be a field house (often called an indoor field), a gymnasium, and a swimming pool. They arrived at this conclusion after long conferences with the heads of the physical education departments in which the needs of both the Men's and Women's Colleges were listed in detail. The architects were then given the requirements and told to draw plans according to the needs. The site was next carefully selected, giving every consideration to its relationship to the balance of the campus as well as its proximity to the outdoor fields. Estimates were then submitted and the job to procure the funds turned over to the Ways and Means Committee. This Committee decided at the outset to include in the total sum needed, sufficient monies to insure an endowment for maintenance. It is felt essential that all buildings which are not income-producing should be self-supporting, and not use any funds from Middlebury College's operating budget.

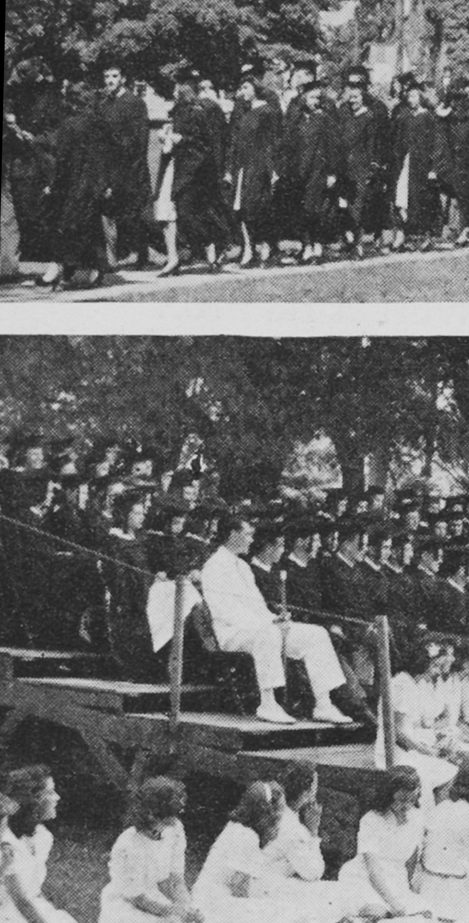
That is the job we face and here is how we plan to accomplish the objective: Project No. 1 has been divided into three units—Field house, Gymnasium, Swimming pool. We are going to raise the necessary funds at once for the field house as this will provide for the greatest number of immediate needs of the physical education departments. The cost of this building, plus maintenance endowment is $700,000. It must be ready for use by the opening of the 1947 College year.

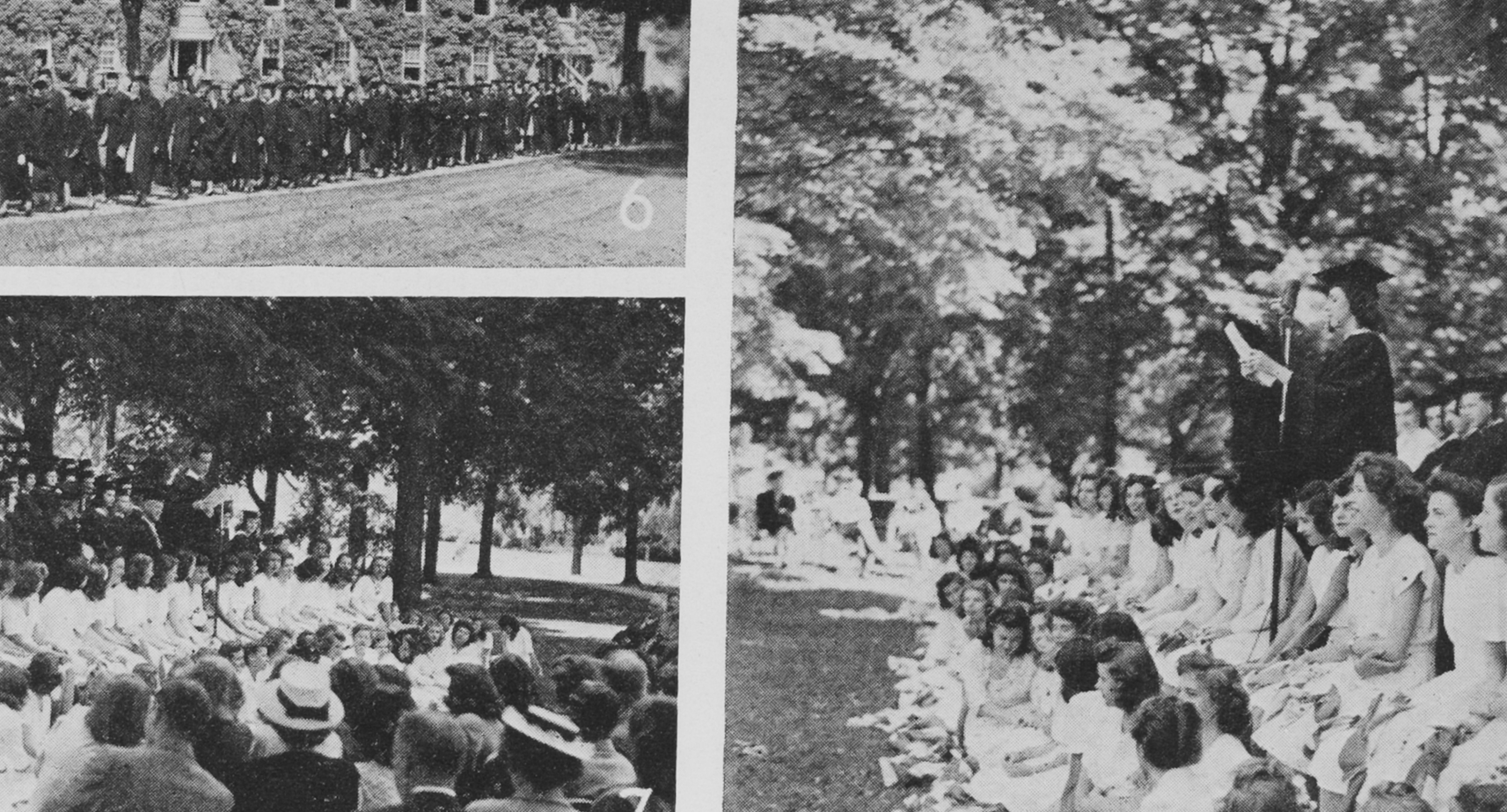
The Committee is unanimous in the opinion that: 1. All funds should be raised by Middlebury men and women, not a professional organization; 2. Every cent contributed to the Fund should be used for the purposes intended. The expenses for conducting this campaign are [*Continued on page 27*]

1734









PHOTOS BY GOVE AND NEWS LETTER

The 146th Middlebury College Commencement Weekend

1, Former President John M. Thomas, '90, discusses plans for the Memorial Fund Drive with Joseph P. Kaspar, '20; 2, Capacity crowd enters tent for reunion barbecue; 3, R. H. Fear, '31, doing a first class job of song leading; 4, Inside the "big top," alumni, alumnae, graduates and friends partake of a tasty meal; 5, Recently elected national alumni president, J. H. Arnold, '28; 6, 7, and 8, Class day scenes; 9, President's reception; 10, Ex-Governor John Weeks, member of the Board of Trustees, celebrates his 93rd birthday; 11, 12, 13, and 14, Commencement scenes; (below) Following the barbecue, members of the Memorial Fund Drive executive committee pose for photograph. They are: 1st row, left to right, Mrs. C. H. Simmons, '29; Mrs. J. K. Milliken, '01; Mrs. A. H. Nelson, '08; Mr. J. P. Kaspar, '20; Dr. J. M. Thomas, '15; Mrs. W. H. Upson, '15; Mrs. W. H. Wills, '09. Back row, from left to right, Mr. H. E. Hollister, '17; Mr. E. J. Wiley, '13, Mr. C. H. Simmons, '28; Mr. F. P. Lang, '17; Mr. M. G. Hubbard, Jr., '13; Dr. S. Ross, '20; Mr. S. V. Wright, '18; Mr. R. D. Hope, '11. Members of the committee not in the picture are: Miss E. H. Ross, '95; Mrs. E. D. Hatch, '28; and Mr. H. S. Ford.

Music in Army Hospitals

By MADELEINE I. GAYLOR, '22

"You are to go to Ward XY, today," said the Recreational Director. We looked at her quickly; she seemed very excited as she continued to say, "there have been some very sick men on this ward and until now there has been no diversional activity. This afternoon, they want to try out some music. Remember, this is the first they have had and you must make good."

Tryout, music, experiment! My heart almost stopped beating. Tryouts terrify me, and yet this is what I dreamed of, the chance to prove that music could be a therapeutic aid to health. In view of what later transpired, I do not recall what we used for music or whether we used any special plan other than asking the patients for requests. By we, I refer to the music aide and myself. She was a violinist and would play while the men were singing, and now and then put on a solo number from some of the lighter classic pieces that a violinist is asked to play, while I played the piano.

It was while we were all heartily singing that I noticed that the men were eagerly, yet casually, crossing the ward to Y. I glanced in his direction and saw a very emaciated person. Later, when I went over to him, I looked into the deep-sunken eyes of a skin-covered skeleton. However, the eyes were smiling and his lips worded a request for the song "Don't Fence Me In." Although we had sung it several times before his arrival, every man on the ward fairly shouted it. Who was Y? Why this great interest in him?

It was Sgt. X who answered our questions. "I was standing in the corridor," he said, "when the Colonel came out and fairly shouted at me, "What are you doing here? Don't you know that Y is up and in the ward singing?" So I dashed into the ward. "But who is Y? Was he a Jap prisoner?" we asked him. "No," was the reply. Y was not a prisoner but had been terribly wounded. One side of his body had been blown away, but though well on its way to healing, he had lost all interest in life and for weeks had been apathetic to any attempt to arouse him. That day upon hearing the music and the men sing, he had asked to be taken into the ward (being in a private room) and had actually asked for a request. No wonder they rushed to spruce him up. However, the music did not cure him, but it did prove to be the stimulant that the patient needed at that moment, and from that time on the doctors received favorable response from a co-operative patient.

All this occurred during the war at a General Hospital, where I was doing volunteer Red Cross work and assisting in the music program of the Reconditioning Service.

People are continually asking how I became interested in this work, and I answer that it all started when John Gettens, an assistant in the Chemistry Department at Middlebury College, came to Professor Hathaway, then Head of the Music Department, with two badly injured fingers. He wanted to take some piano finger exercises, in the hope that digital dexterity would be restored to him. The problem was turned over to me, and the idea of music as a therapy was born.

When World War II appeared, I became associated with a Captain Sidney Licht, who was putting the idea into actual practice. Although his attitude towards the project was severely tempered by the medical man's viewpoint, nevertheless he took a great interest in this music work. As a result, music has been a part of a Recondition Service, as a diversional activity, and as a means of remedial exercises since the Spring of 1944.

For those needing it, remedial exercises were prescribed daily by the medical officer in charge of physiotherapy. Exercises for physical defects in upper and lower extremities were afforded through the media of piano, organ, and guitar; e.g., piano exercises for defects in fingers and wrists; exercises on the guitar for arm and shoulder defects; and organ exercises for defects in lower extremities. And, in one case, where a lung defect existed, the media of voice was used. Music aides had the strict supervision of these remedial exercises. Aides were graduates of music conservatories or college graduates majoring in music, and all aides were required to share a knowledge of anatomy and physiology. A large portion of the work was in music appreciation. This consisted of recordings and literature, with staff and guest musicians assisting in the listening program.

The term Therapy is not accepted by medical authorities when it comes to music work. However, its value has been felt all through the ages in the restoration of health, either by functional

1737

means or as a mental catharsis, and in the cases of patients using it as a recreational means, it has proven to be of inestimable value. This last point was brought to my attention during my first teaching days at a Convalescent Hospital. There, patients had a long, tedious, convalescent period, and the Army had a magnificent setup in its Training Division. Many patients took music simply as an occupational activity; others took it to satisfy a long hidden desire to sing or to play some instrument. In the case of a psychoneurotic patient suffering from combat exhaustion, he became so absorbed in Clementi and Bach that a remarkable improvement was effected in his mental attitude. Credit in this case must be given to the kind of music involved. There is an absorption and serenity that comes to patients capable of learning to play Bach which acts as a decided mental catharsis and restorative to tired and sick minds.

Musical Therapy at the U. S. Army Old Farms Convalescent Hospital, Avon, Conn. Top, a violin program and voice lesson. Bottom, a vocal program and piano work.

At this writing, I am now engaged in the satisfying work of music instruction at Old Farms Convalescent Hospital in Avon, Connecticut. This is a special Army Hospital for the social adjustment of the blinded soldier. Music is but one part of the whole picture here, and yet to the blind, music can be of tremendous importance. The music program consists roughly of three divisions: for the man who desires to play for his own amusement; for the soldier who wants a serious career; and lastly, for the person who seeks to widen his knowledge of music appreciation. To be suddenly deprived of sight in young manhood is a fearsome thing. In many cases, life is entirely rerouted from its original planned way. Music has always been a profession that the blind can excel in, and here at Old Farms, if native potentialities are present, the adjustment can be made to start a newly blinded person on a music career.

One trainee, as the patients are called here, formerly an architect, played and sang in an orchestra. The war cost him his sight and one arm, and although a hook substitutes for his bow arm, his violin work continues as well as his voice training. With the adjustment procurable at Old Farms, he will probably take up music as a vocation.

A nearby radio station offers audition opportunities for any men who are ready for one. Already, one of the trainees has a regular spot three times a week, singing with a well known radio band. Then there is the man, like others, who is learning that he can easily [*Continued on page 27*]

1738

Alumni News and Notes

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OFFICERS

National President,
JOHN A. ARNOLD, '13, Chicago, Illinois

Buffalo District President,
W. RANSOM RICE, '26, Lewiston, New York

Chicago District President,
GUY F. PAGE, '30, Highland Park, Illinois

Alumni Trustee Representing Region I,
WILLIAM H. EDMUNDS, '17, Burlington, Vermont

NATIONAL ALUMNAE OFFICERS

President,
MRS. CARLTON SIMMONS, (Elizabeth Cady, '29,) Wellesley, Mass. (re-elected)

Vice-president,
MRS. CARROLL T. WILSON (Virginia Easler, '35), Manchester, N. H.

Secretary-Treasurer,
MISS BARBARA WELLS, '41, Middlebury, Vt.

Delegates-at-large,
MRS. RICHARD TAYLOR (Patricia May, '40), South Orange, N. J.

MRS. FREDERICK MERTENS (Margaret Sedgwick, '27), Rutherford, N. J.

1894

DEATH: **C. B. Toleman.**

1895

DEATH: **Cora May Rogers** on November 7, 1945 in Queens, N. Y.

1898

ADDRESS: **Florence C. Allen,** Sheldon Museum, Middlebury, Vt.

1899

ADDRESS: **Lucy Southwick Gordon** (Mrs. George A.), 501 S. Ross St., Santa Ana, California.

1901

ADDRESS: **J. Earle Parker,** 27 Metacomet Road, Waban 68, Mass.

1902

ADDRESS: **Bertha R. Collins,** Vergennes, Vt.

1906

ADDRESS: **Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Pickard (Alice Duncan),** 40 North Lincoln St., Keene, New Hampshire.

1908

ADDRESS: **Dr. James J. Lovejoy,** Wallingford, Vt.

1910

ADDRESS: **William H. Carter,** Principal, State Normal School, Johnson, Vt.

1912

ADDRESS: **Thelma Havens Ballou,** (Mrs. Earle H.), Chester, Vt.

1913

ADDRESSES: **Eleanor M. Galleher,** 2 Thomas Park, Cambridge, Mass.; **Kendall McLean,** 383 Beacon Street, Boston 16, Mass.

1914

ADDRESSES: **Ethel C. Magoon,** 50 Johnson St., Waterbury, Conn.; **Ralph M. Hutchins,** State Probation Officer, Hotel Endicott, Concord, New Hampshire.

1915

DEATH: **Leonard C. Monahan,** on April 4, at Weymouth, Mass.; **Walter Douglass Foote,** on November 2, 1945.

ADDRESS: **Britomarte Somers Gibson** (Mrs. H. P.), West Barnet, Vt.

1916

ADDRESS: **Pauline Rowland Lane** (Mrs. Harold M.), 144 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass.

Rachel H. Pressey has been made principal of the Passaic Collegiate School, Passaic, New Jersey.

1919

ADDRESS: **Madeline Halford Dixon** (Mrs. Frederick R.), Box 6, Bernardston, Massachusetts.

1920

DEATH: **Gilbert Thomson.**

Raymond C. Mudge was appointed Commissioner of Finance and Budget Officer by the Governor of Maine.

1921

DEATH: **Kathryn M. Mara** in Veterans Hospital, New York City, April 30, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Helen M. Hogan,** 144 Grove St., Waterbury, Conn.; **Dorothy D. Bliss,** 33 Forest Street, Springfield 8, Mass.; **Ruth Johnson Tompkins** (Mrs. F. P.), Box 427, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; **Frederick C. Brigham,** 2526 Lavin Court, Troy, New York.

1739

Nina Baker Hall (Mrs. Tom) is with the Research Institute of America; address: 633 Columbus Avenue, New York 24, N. Y.

1922

ADDRESSES: **Carolyne Hayward Reed,** 97th General Hospital, APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.; **Wilbur Barrows,** 1218 W. 15th Street, Bradenton, Fla.; **Karl Brautigan,** 65 Tomac Avenue, Old Greenwich, Conn.; **Carroll S. White,** 143 Lincoln Avenue, Amherst, Mass.

1923

ADDRESSES: **Esther Frost Robinson** (Mrs. Lloyd), 39 Eastern Ave., Augusta, Maine; **Mildred Parkhill Baldwin** (Mrs. Kenneth L.), Fairview Orchard, Whitehall, New York; **Malcolm Ross,** 15841 Kentucky Street, Detroit 21, Michigan; **Radcliffe Lyon,** 5422 Richmond Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas.

Henry H. Eddy has been State Archivist for the New York State Education Department since 1944; address: 342 State Street, Albany 6, N. Y.

1924

ADDRESSES: **Wilmarth A. Sherman,** 318 East 81st Street, Chicago 19, Ill.; **Theodore L. Soitsman,** 26 Crossland Ave., Chestnut Terrace, Salem, N. Y.; **John G. Hardy,** 293 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.; **Viola Wood,** Box 385, Hicksville, N. Y.; **Ruth Nelson West** (Mrs. B. W.), 390 Lakeside Road, Ardmore, Penna.; **Helen Roscoe Wiot** (Mrs. Frank C.), 60 Paine Avenue, Cranston 10, Rhode Island.

Helen Leeney is teaching English in the Wilby High School, Waterbury, Conn.; address: 685 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Lt. Comdr. Lawrence F. Kilbride is in command of the Aleutian Island Base of Adak, Alaska; address: NOB Pers., Navy 230, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

1925

ADDRESSES: **Donald R. Banks,** Manager, Green Bros., Supply Co., Millerton, N. Y.; **Norman Polhemus,** 6 Linden Road, Poughkeepsie, New York; **R. Haviland Staples,** Brookbend, Monterey, Mass.; **George L. Bourney,** 209 West 97th St., New York, N. Y.; **Ervin F. Gollnick,** 45 Lakewood Pl., Troy, New Ycrk; **Cecile Burns Durovich** (Mrs. Alexis), 803 Elmwood Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; **Eleanor Bowman Hanson** (Mrs. T. Read), 65 Pleasant St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; **Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Frederickson (Dorothy Johnson),** 199 Central Ave., Madison, New Jersey; **Verna Scott Johnson** (Mrs. Henry F.), R. D. No. 2, Allendale, New Jersey.

Theodoret H. Bulbulian is now minister of the Armenian Evangelical Church in Ahvaz, Iran.

1926

ADDRESSES: **Miriam Colby Sunderland** (Mrs. Jesse E.), 16 Upper Welden St., St. Albans, Vermont; **Walter A. Potter,** 76 Maple St., Lee, Mass.; **Major Roger W. Scott,** Veterans Personnel Division, West Virginia State Headquarters, Capitol Building, Charleston 5, West Virginia; **Comdr. J. Stuart Gruggel,** U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda 14, Md.

Colonel Robert L. Easton is Commanding Officer at Buckley Field, Colo.

Carlyle G. Hoyt is Superintendent of Schools in East Hampton, Conn.

1927

ADDRESSES: **Gordon E. Wiley,** N. Y. Tel. Co., Church and Franklin Streets, Buffalo 2, N. Y.; **Gunhild Elfstrom Carlson** (Mrs. Eric B.), 45 Lincoln St., Worcester 5, Mass.; **Blanche Walker Hiller** (Mrs. Albert L.), 31 Sheffield Avenue, West Providence, R. I.

Ruby D. Elwell has been appointed director of the New Haven Travelers Aid Society.

1928

ADDRESSES: **C. Deane Sinclair,** Prospect Place, Monroe, New York; **Rollins A. Furbush,** 5015 Denver Drive, Galveston, Texas; **Willard B. Eastman,** P. O. Box 143, 234 North Main Street, Concord, N.H.; **Charles C. Arnold,** Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 1324 Statler Office Building, Boston 16, Mass.; **Dorothy Brackett Bradley** (Mrs. Victor), 29 East Welling Avenue, Pennington, N. J.; **Mary E. Moody,** 417 West Michigan Ave., Lansing, Michigan; **Lois Robinson Blake** (Mrs. F. H., Jr.), 95 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

1929

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. Ronald P. Burrows (Fredrika Alexander),** 14 Bayberry Road, Minot, Mass.; **Ruth Bly Illingworth** (Mrs. Reginald), Stone Village, Chester Depot, Vermont; **David F. Howe,** 5918 N. Bay Ridge Avenue, Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin.

Arthur T. Brush has been appointed Advertising Director of Radio Station WFEA in Manchester, N. H.

1930

DEATHS: **Agnes Wentworth Commins** (Mrs. A. LaRue) on April 5, 1946 in Trenton, New Jersey; **Merle Adams Howard** (Mrs. Mortimer), 68 Cherry St., North Adams, Mass.

Dorothea E. Higgins, in addition to her duties as Assistant Employment Manager of Macy's, has joined the faculty of Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff Manor, New York, and is teaching courses in retail store operation and fashion merchandizing; address: 21 High St., Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

1931

DEATH: **William Powell Greene,** on June 24, 1945 in Cambridge, Mass.

BIRTHS: A son, Robert Arthur, to Mr. and Mrs. **Theodore Huntington,** in March, 1946; a son, Shaun, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rourke **(Elizabeth Massie)** on April 13, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Charles Honsberger,** W. T. Grant Company, 546 Main Street, Buffalo 2, New York; **Cornelius P. Brink,** 268 North Main St., Chambersburg, Penna.; **Harold S. King,** 113 Berkeley Place, Glen Rock, New Jersey; **Gwendolyn Mason Lake** (Mrs. Robert), 102 Ft. Stanevix Parkway North, Rome, New York; **Mary F. Bump, R. T.,** Tarrytown Hospital, X-Ray Department, Tarrytown, New York; **Henrietta Olsen Smith** (Mrs. Wesley), P. O. Box 6, Tully, N. Y.

Theodore Huntington is now with the Grace Lines, Inc. in New York; address: 35-64 84th Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

Frederick C. Dirks, economist for the Federal Reserve Board, has been appointed chief of the financial intelligence

1740

and liason branch with the office of Military Government, U. S. in Berlin, Germany.

Robert G. Spencer is Advertising Manager of Houbigant Sales Corp., in New York; address: 48 Hamilton St., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

1932

BIRTHS: A son, Nickolas John, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Wiest (**Dorothy Cressey**), on February 25, 1946; address: 195 Orchard Lake Avenue, Pontiac, Michigan; a daughter, Gaila Loomis, to **Mr. and Mrs. Marshall W. Phinney** (**Elizabeth H. Loomis '35**) on March 29, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Jean Foster Sutherland** (Mrs. John E.), Bernardston, Mass.; **May Clark Stevens** (Mrs. Joseph K.), Orleans, Vt.; **R. Barton Sargent,** 29 French St., Barre, Vermont.

1933

ADDRESSES: **Donald B. MacLean,** 735 Tropelo Road, Waltham, Mass.; **Alice Washburn Williams** (Mrs. Elmer V.), 1622 N Street, Sacramento, Calif.; **Ruth Nodding,** 6 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Henry L. Newman has a position with the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce in Anchorage, Alaska; address: **Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Newman** (**Louise Fleig, '35**), c/o C.A.A., Box 440, Anchorage, Alaska.

Elizabeth Hamlin Arnold (Mrs. Philip E.) is teaching languages in Barre High School, Barre, Mass.

Elaine Updyke has been awarded a Doctor of Science from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lt. Frederick W. Brink, chaplain USNR has recently returned from Guam. He is now on duty at the U. S. Naval Base, Terminal Island, San Pedro, California; address: 2331 Terminal Avenue, Long Beach 4, Calif.

1934

BIRTH: A daughter, Dianne Marie, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Lathrop (**Gertrude M. Hewitt**) on May 10, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **William D. Stull,** 145 West Lincoln Avenue, Delaware, Ohio; **George T. Schauz,** 270 West 11th Street, New York 14, N. Y.; **Elizabeth Griffith Hinman** (Mrs. H. Marshall), Danby, Vt.; **Margaret Snow Freeman,** (Mrs. J. Frederick), 22 Harrington Road, Plantations Park, East Greenwich, R. I.

1935

BIRTHS: A daughter, Jane Alison, to **Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt Waggoner** (**Louise Feather**) on March 13, 1946; a son, Harry III, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Majors, Jr. (**Anna Mirante**), on April 4, 1945; address: Bexley Hall, Suite 406, 50 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass.; a son, Lawrence Edward, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Raab (**Marjorie Young**) on May 8, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Gertrude Knight Cleverdon** (Mrs. David W.), 93 Buena Vista Drive, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Robart** (**Olive Burchard**), 50 Clearwater Road, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; **Russell Norton,** 35 Lenox Place, New Britain, Conn.; **James Millar,** 50 Beacon Park, Watertown, Mass.; **Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Whitney** (**Virginia Phillips, '36**), 37 Kenmore Terrace East Orange, New Jersey; **Lt. Comdr. Burton C. Holmes,** Aetna Life Insurance Company, 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

1936

ENGAGEMENTS: **Dr. Clifford T. Conklin** to Myra Brew of Waterbury, Conn.

BIRTHS: A son, Thomas Alan, to Major and Mrs. H. E. Frakie (**Isabel Kinney**) on October 26, 1945; address: 121 Castle Creek Road, R. D. No. 4, Binghamton, N. Y.; a son, Robert Michael, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Gifford (**Christine Conley**) on January 30, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cady** (**Marjorie Arnold, '38**), 73 Wildwood Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.; **Barbara Warner Barry** (Mrs. William M.), c/o Farm Bureau Office, Hudson, N. Y.; **Carl B. Lyon,** R. D. No. 1, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; **Charles A. Young, II,** 451 Park Drive, Boston, Mass.; **Hamilton Shea,** 7106 Sheffield Road, Baltimore 12, Md.; **Clarence W. Harwood, M. D.,** New York Post-Graduate Hospital, 303 East 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; **Elwood A. Hoxie,** 40 Homestead Ave., Weymouth, Mass.

Gordon E. Hoyt expects to resume teaching in the fall; address: Lyndonville, Vt.

1937

BIRTHS: Twin sons, Robert and Thomas, to Mr. and Mrs. **Robert W. Robinson** on March 30, 1946; address: Box 12, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: **Erma A. Wright,** 821 University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; **Joy Rahr Berno** (Mrs. J. E.), c/o Mrs. K. R. Smith, Route 2, Bellville, Ohio.

Marshall Sewell, Jr. is now in the Publicity Department of the U. S. Rubber Company, Rockefeller Center, N. Y.; address: 211 Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.

Mary Hastings Oppliger (Mrs. H. Pierre) sailed for France on April 6 to join her husband who has been working in Normandy under the Swiss Friends Service. They will join the staff of a camp for children in southern France, where they expect to be for the next year.

Erma A. Wright is an Adoption Consultant on the staff of Michigan Children's Institute.

1938

MARRIAGES: **Edward Charles Hallock** to Mary Ellen Davis on March 30, 1946 in Monroe, N. Y.; address: 32 Broad St., Summit, N. J.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. John Chalmers** (**Carol Bloom, '37**), Zeeman Apts., Park St., Middlebury, Vt.; **Capt. Herman N. Benner,** U.S.A., 1972 S.C.U., ASF, Ninth Service Command, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; **Betty Sharley Reid** (Mrs. Dorian F.), 470 Court St., Auburn Maine; **Rebecca Abbott Brooks** (Mrs. John W.), Cedar Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; **Alice Chase Wells** (Mrs. Thomas), 35 Elk St., Hempstead, N. Y.; **Beulah Hagadorn,** 930 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Bruce V. St. John is with the Bankers' Trust Company, Wall St., New York City; address: 27 South Charles, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Sidney B. Luria has been released from the Army Medical Corps and has returned to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

1741

1939

MARRIAGES: **Dorothy Helen Harris** to William Porter Ramsey in Newark, N. J., on April 5, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Hazel Whitman Hertzberg** (Mrs. Sidney), 2845 University Ave., New York 63, N. Y.; **Hazel de Cou Bien,** 3 Minetta Lane, New York 12, N. Y.; **Jeannette Olson Gould** (Mrs. Jack P.), 16 Holden St., Worcester, Mass.; **A. Roger Clarke,** 2025 E. Henrietta Road, Henrietta, N.Y.; **Stanley W. Thompson,** 31 Englewood Ave., Worcester 3, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. David T. Stagg (**Evelyn Wheeler**) 2½ Washington St., Middlebury, Vt.

H. Duncan Rollason, Jr. is instructor of anatomy at L. I. College of Medicine; address: 232 Beach 149th St., Neponsit, L. I., N. Y.

Warren Rohrer, Jr. is teaching English at Ephrata High School; address: 48 S. Ann St., Lancaster, Pa.

1940

BIRTHS: A son, Michael Warren, to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Metcalf (**Elizabeth Carpenter**) on April 4, 1946; a daughter, Judith Arlene, to Mr. and Mrs. V. James Nelson (**Ruth Raymond**) on April 11, 1946; a son, Christopher Paul, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wetherbee (**Jean B. Brown**) on February 17, 1946; address: 27 Basswood St., Newington, Conn.; a daughter, Meredith Lee, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Moench, Jr. (**Lucille Jenkins**), on August 19, 1945; a son, Bruce Wayne, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Richards (**Alma Pierce**), on January 29, 1946; address: 454 Union St., Springfield 9, Mass.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. A. Leete Elliott** (**Martha Taylor**), Hilltop Rd., Mendham, N. J.; **Priscilla Belcher,** 16 Ellwood Rd., Melrose, Mass.; **George R. Davis,** 20 Easton St., Lowville, N. Y.; **J. Arnold North,** 7 Arch St., Norwalk, Conn.; **Royce W. Tabor,** 10 Riggs Ave., W. Hartford, Conn.; **William D. Deterling,** 32 West Milton St., Freeport, N. Y.; **Lt. James M. Judd,** 2nd Basic Class, Company B, Army Medical Department Schools, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Edward L. Newcomb is a geologist with the New Jersey Zinc Company; address: 52 Mountain Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

Stephen Arnold is working for his Master's Degree at Syracuse University.

Elizabeth Cook is dietician for the caterers of the American Airlines at La Guardia Field; address: 31-39 89th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

1941

ENGAGEMENTS: **Donald W. Kitchin, Jr.** to Alice C. Bahr.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Peggy Lee, to **Mr. and Mrs. John C. Trask** (**Frances-Jane Hayden**) on September 24, 1945; address: 69 Weybridge St., Middlebury, Vt.; a daughter, Lyn Marie, to Mr. and Mrs. **Robert Martin** on May 13, 1946; address: 123 East Drive Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia; a son, David Dewey, to **Mr. and Mrs. John C. Malcolm, Jr.,** (**Jeanne Pearson**) on May 17, 1946.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. John W. Holt** (**Helen C. Aronson, '36**), 19 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Mass.; **Robert B. Crane,** 801 E. Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables, Florida; **Albert W. Coffrin,** Forest Home, Ithaca, N. Y.; **Gordon V. Brooks,** 12 Valley View Terrace, Morrestown, N. J.; **Deborah Mayo,** 7 Main St., Northfield, Vt.; **Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Dodge** (**Caroline Butts**), 20 Toppans Lane, Newburyport, Mass.; **Margery K. Barkdull,** 309 East 48th St., New York, N. Y.; **Dorothy Belperche Bell** (Mrs. Frederick, Jr.), 15 Wilson St., Glen Rock, N. J.; **Margaret Montgomery Higgins** (Mrs. Conwell D.), 406 Hudson Ave., Albany 3, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Veer** (**Elizabeth Heldman, '39**), 12 Bryn Mawr Place, Yonkers, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. Richard Treat** (**Mary Brehaut, '42**), 34 Worthen Ave., Weymouth 88, Mass.

Ruth Hardy is secretary to the Wing Adjutant General, Natal, Brazil; address: A.P.O. 643, c/o Postmaster, Miami, Florida.

Gordon Hawes has accepted a position as assistant physical director of the Y.M.C.A. in Brockton, Mass.

Edward R. Loftus graduated from Albany Medical School in June, 1945, and is now a rotating interne at Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.

John C. Trask is with the U.S.E.S., a branch of the Veterans Administration located in Middlebury, Vt.

Walter D. Knight, Jr. has been appointed instructor in physics at Trinity College.

1942

ENGAGEMENTS: **Stanwood F. Johnson** to **Lois E. Groben, '43; Frederick R. Bates** to Florence S. Miller of Forest Hills.

MARRIAGES: **Kenneth E. Cosgrove** to Eleanor Marie Lincoln on March 30, 1946 in East Orange, N. J.; **Robert Bredenberg** to Leila Tanner Ray in the Pohick Church at Lorton, Virginia, on March 9, 1946; address: Oak St., Champlain, N. Y.; **Ellen Holt** to Dr. Frederick A. Erb in Laconia, N. H., on March 30, 1946; address: 486 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.; **Louise Sargent** to Arthur S. Kimball in Sanford, Maine, on May 25, 1946; **Wilfred T. Ouimette** to **Mary Bidwell, '43,** in New York City on May 18, 1946.

BIRTHS: A son, David Ernest, to **Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Robinson, Jr.** (**Elizabeth Blanchard**) on August 23, 1945.

ADDRESSES: **Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson Wood** (**Virginia Wynn, '43**), 18601 Shaker Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio; **Roderick Brush,** 38 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.; **Wilson F. Clark,** Apt. M, 186 Hillside Road, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; **Stephen Kedmenec,** 906 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Beach** (**Lois Schneider, '42**), 245 Country Club Road, Waterbury, Conn.; **Martha Godard,** 3614 Bayview Road, Coconut Grove 33, Florida; **Elizabeth Harlow,** 215 Union St., Apt. 23, Schenectady, N. Y.; **Mr. and Mrs. David K. Smith** (**Carol Hartman, '43**), 16 East St., Hingham, Mass.

Philip W. Robinson, Jr. is working for his Master's Degree at Syracuse University.

David T. Emmons is with the Lamson and Goodnow Company in Shelborne Falls, Mass.; address: 61 Wedgemere Ave., Winchester, Mass.

Robert Bredenberg is with the T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Company.

Wilfred T. Ouimette is attending Albany Law School.

1742

1943

ENGAGEMENTS: **Frances F. Head** to **John S. Gale; Barbara Johnson** to Fred P. Nickless, Jr., of Billerica, Mass.; **Elizabeth Scherholz** to Lawrence W. Pell of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; **Stephen G. Wilson** to Elizabeth Finely Dailey.

MARRIAGES: **Virginia E. Clemens** to Roderick V. Lowman in Milford, Conn., on June 15, 1946; **Jeanne de Coutouly** to Harold D. Bond in Madison, N. J., on May 11, 1946.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Roxanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Viles (**Natalie Dane**), on April 19, 1946; address: S. 2211 Grand Blvd., Spokane, Washington.

ADDRESSES: **Amanda Sanborne Kriebel** (Mrs. James G.), Palm, Montgomery Co., Pa.; **Eleanor Wilcox Murphy** (Mrs. Arthur B.), 307 North St., Bennington, Vt.; **Frances Majoros,** 20 Hollywood Court, Rockville Center, L. I., New York; **Mr. and Mrs. James G. Clark (Dorothy Brown, '44),** Granite St., Foxboro, Mass.; **Laurence D. Gagnier,** 2110 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln 2, Nebraska; **Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce George (Harriet Lindenberger, '44),** 183 South Circle, Highland Park, Troy, Ohio; **Helen Lewin,** 36 Union St., Nantucket, Mass.

Robert T. Wood is attending Columbia University School of Business, 3711 84th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Kathryn Sempepos Silliman (Mrs. A. Cutler) is an editorial assistant for Encyclopedia Brittanica; address: 2638 North Orchard St., Chicago 14, Ill.

Ellen Gunderson is a Junior Field Worker with the Welfare Department in Kingston, N. Y.

1944

ENGAGEMENTS: **Lewis G. Ensinger** to **Alyce M. Gurzeler, '46.**

MARRIAGES: **Shirley Earl** to Robert L. Banta of New York City on April 20, 1946 in Oneonta, N. Y.; **Marylu Graham** to **Neil Patterson Atkins** on May 11, 1946 at Great Neck, N. Y.; **Jean Lacey** to Ernest L. Patterson in Woods Hole, Mass., on December 8, 1945; address: Route 2, Madison 5, Wisconsin; **Barbara L. Dixon** to John B. Morton in Bernardston, Mass., on May 12, 1946; address: 135 Rumford St., Concord, N. H.; **Peter S. Jennison** to Jane Dryden Lowe on May 11, 1946 in New Canaan, Conn.; **Kathryn Guernsey** to Richard S. Smith on April 28, 1946 in Cobleskill, New York.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Judith Lee, to Lt. and Mrs. Loren E. Conner (**Irene Ruthenberg**) on March 6, 1946; address: R. F. D. No. 1, Box 169 A, Oceanside, California.

DEATH: **Clarence B. Huxley.**

ADDRESSES: **Madeline Fauvre McGregor** (Mrs. Calvin C.), 1594 Alewa Drive, Honolulu, T. H.; **Joyce Gillett Kaltsas** (Mrs. George), 53 Hope St., Rumford 16, R. I.; **Jean Bell Andrews (Mrs. William),** 54 Brewster Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.; **Jean Ledden Gordon** (Mrs. Bruce R.), 715 Clarendon St., Syracuse 10, N. Y.; **Dr. Philip H. Backup,** Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma, Washington.

Thirza Benedict received her degree as a Registered Occupational Therapist from Columbia University and is now a staff therapist at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio; address: General Delivery, Annex IV, Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

1945

ENGAGEMENTS: **Richard Ellis Hoisington** to Sylvia Lincoln Tobey of Rye, N. Y.; **Arthur V. Bennett** to Athala Priscilla Munson of New York City; **Ruth Barker** to Robert E. Ley of Westfield, N. J.; **Marian E. Bailey** to Robert W. Allen of Somerville, N. J.; **Mabry P. Eastman** to Joseph Barrell Gray of Murray Hill, N. J.; **Ruth V. Hanson** to Donald S. Cleveland of Canandaigua, N. Y.

MARRIAGES: **Jean Williams** and **Thornton C. Schoch** on June 29, 1946; **Jule Hallie-Jessie Jones** to **Lt. Ewald A. Vom Orde, Jr., U.S.M.C.R.,** in Washington, D. C., on May 15, 1946; **Mary E. Wisotzkey** to H. Bruce McClellan in York, Pa.; on June 15, 1946; address: Box 884, Williamstown, Mass.; **Jane Andrew** to Sheldon T. Clark in Shaker Heights, Ohio, on June 22, 1946; address: Granville, Ohio.

ADDRESSES: **Lt. George B. Morse,** Box 307, Mather Field, California; **Barbara Platou,** 9229 Shore Road, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.; **Louise Goddard,** 422 Summer St., Stamford, Conn.

Dorothy Farr is secretary in the Placement Office of Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.; address: 62 Park Lane, Newton Centre, Mass.

Nettie-Mae Merritt is enrolled at Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N. J.

Dorothy Laux has been named assistant in the Press Bureau at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Anna Mary Paul has a position teaching English in the Indian Lake Central School, Indian Lake, N. Y.

1946

ENGAGEMENTS: **Joan P. Harrocks** to Richard Joseph Grimm of Maplewood, N. J.; **Edith C. Callaghan** to Joseph Allen Hazel of Charleston, West Virginia; **Elizabeth Price** to Russell B. Kent of Ridgewood, N. J.; **Jean Luckhardt** to **Donald Fowler.**

MARRIAGES: **Jayne Robertson** to Lt. John Richard Hacke of Rochester, N. Y., on June 5, 1946 at Pelham, N. Y.; **Helen S. Riggs** to George Alan Rice on June 1, 1946, in Middlebury, Vt.

Lucinda Darby is a Library Assistant for the Hercules Powder Company in Wilmington, Del.

Helen Riggs Rice is a Laboratory Assistant at Yale Medical School.

Alice Bull has been named assistant in the Zoology Department at Mount Holyoke College.

Elizabeth Branch is to teach at Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt.

Cornelia Hope Smith has a position with Filene's in Boston.

Barbara K. Townsend is a Junior Field Worker with the Welfare Department of Vermont, working in Addison County.

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES

(*Continued from page 4*)

expect football to reach the heights in player and spectator participation never before dreamed. The large universities and colleges of the nation have ample first-class football material. The Army's national champion team will find it difficult to maintain its supremacy.

1943

"While many colleges will be riding the crest of a football tidal wave, we, at Middlebury, will not be so fortunate. Not until the College is firmly settled in normal distribution of enrollment will the athletic setup be likewise. All our opponents will have student bodies far exceeding ours which, on paper and in figures, naturally affords them greater opportunity to muster larger squads of men, with more ability than we could hope to match.

"Alumni and alumnae can expect only average records from fair material and good records from first-class material. Therefore, to get our own tidal wave started and ride its crest, we must be patient, work hard, and make an effort to secure outstanding young men and women with scholastic and athletic ability to matriculate at Middlebury," Duke concluded.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

(*Continued from page 5*)

the football squad, he was never called upon to play in an important game; later in the Army, following years of training, he was never sent overseas for active combat duty. For Fitzgerald the "good life" was to be unselfish, to go "all out," to give of himself without thought of personal safety, first for the glory of his college, next for the glory of his country.

Perhaps many of us know men who have returned from combat or even from government desk assignments who now restlessly seek an opportunity to do something "worthwhile"; to give unselfishly and without thought of personal gain; to feel again the feeling of living the good life. Now this desire to scorn security, to be spendthrift of your energy and personal welfare, to give your all to a cause is to be greatly admired even at the level of the college team. In a sense such behaviour is indeed to live the good life. Certainly, unless one has had some such similar experience he has not realized the depth of spirtuality innate in him.

Certainly, one aspect of living the "good life" is the willingness to trust in the ultimate purposes of Our Father in Heaven and so trusting and with a scorn of consequences unselfishly to attack with zest the tasks which fall to our lot to perform.

For many people leading the "good life" has come to mean following certain occupations. We think of the Pastor, the Social Service worker, the Teacher, as living the "good life." True, in these occupations and many others one earns his living by bringing direct benefits to his fellowmen. Altruism rather than personal gain is or should be, we feel, the direct motivation for entering these occupations. This definition of the "good life" by occupational status adds to our opportunities for living it—for we cannot all be football heroes or explorers, but neither can all of us follow the service to mankind professions. We might think of a wise humane judge as one privileged to lead the "good life" by reason of his occupation. Such a jurist of a Supreme Court of a great State gives, however, a different concept of the "good life." He writes: "For one reason or another you and I know that children take joy in making block houses, that men like to set out in a wholesail breeze, to put a horse over a troublesome jump, to play a good game of tennis, to do anything which calls for skill and self-control. These are only temporary and occasional performances; happily similar satisfactions do not stop there. A Judge's life, like every other has in it much of drudgery, senseless bickerings, stupid obstinacies, all disguising and obstructing the only sane purpose which can justify the whole endeavor. If that were all, his life would be mere misery, and he a distracted arbiter between irreconcilable extremes. But there is something else that makes it—anyway to those curious creatures who persist in it—a delectable calling. For when the case is all in and the turmoil stops things begin to take form. From his pen or in his head, slowly or swiftly as his capacities admit, out of the murk the pattern emerges, *his pattern*, the expression of what he has seen and what he has therefore made, the impress of his self upon the not-self, upon the hitherto formless material of which he was once but a part and over which he has now become the master. That is a pleasure which nobody who has felt it will be likely to underrate.

For all of us are alike human creatures and whether it be in building a house or in drawing a will, or in establishing a business, rearing a family or writing a play, observing an epidemic or in splitting up an atom, in all chosen jobs the craftsman must be at work, and the craftsman as Stevenson says, gets his hire as he goes. In part, at any rate, we consciously compose; and as we do, a happy fortuity gives us the sense of our own actuality, an escape from the effort to escape, a contentment that the mere stream of consciousness cannot bring, a direction, a solace, a power, and a philosophy. Observe, I suggest no sense of service. I can remember the droning on that score I had to listen to when I was of your years, the hopeless sense that I ought to abandon all that made this iridescent world so brave a show, and become a drudge in some distasteful pursuit to assist a mankind, not visibly affected by similar endeavors. If it be selfishness to work on the job one likes, because one likes it and for no other end, let us accept the odium."

Joy in honest work well done—this too may be added to our concept of living the "good life."

For further glimpses of the meaning of the "good life" I have turned to Tolstoy, Emerson, Thoreau and finally to a summation by William James.

Tolstoy, during his most productive period as a novelist, not only lived on his country estate but was active in its life and management. He worked in the fields with the peasants. He learned and practised good farming; he raised a large family and he wrote the masterpiece "War and Peace." Of this period in his life he writes—"Never did I feel myself completely all soul so vividly as now. Now I know I have a soul and I know that there is a God." Drawing from his own experience he makes one of his characters in Anna Karènina say: "Formerly when he began to do anything that was good and useful for all, for humanity, for Russia, the thought of it gave him in advance a pleasing sense of joy; but the action never realized his hopes. Now he went straight at the matter in hand and though he had no pleasure at the thought of his activity he felt a conviction that his work was useful and the results gained were far more satisfactory than before."

You are sufficiently familiar with the writings of Emerson and Thoreau to find in them still another shade of the meaning of living the "good life." "Crossing a bare common," says Emerson, "in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration." And Thoreau —"In the midst of a gentle rain I was suddenly sensible of such sweet and benéficent society in nature, in the very pattering of the drops, an infinite and unaccountable friendliness all at once like an atmosphere sustaining me, as made the fancied advantage of human neighborhood insignificant."

Insight into the "good life" can come to us by unashamedly opening our hearts to precious and uplifting emotions—the

1744

images which prompt such moments of spiritual awakening will differ among us—perhaps the shadows on our mountains, perhaps the lighted outline of our Chapel spire, but the emotion is the same—a response to the goodness in life.

I do not know whether William James is now familiar to college students of either American Literature or Psychology, but I venture to suggest his wisdom for your post commencement bookshelf. I shall quote him for a final look at the significance of the "good life."

"There is one fable that touches near the quick of life, the fable of the monk who passed into the woods, heard a bird break into song, harkened for a trill or two and found himself at his return a stranger at his convent gates for he had been absent for fifty years. All life that is not merely mechanical is spun out of two strands, seeking for that bird and hearing him. And it is just this that makes life so hard to value and the delight of each of us so incommunicable. And it is, a remembrance of those fortunate hours in which the bird has sung to us that fills us with wonder."

In a different context James says: "Whenever a process of life communicates an eagerness to him who lives it, there the life becomes genuinely significant. Sometimes the eagerness is more knit up with activities, sometimes with perceptions, sometimes with the imagination, sometimes with reflective thought. But wherever it is found there is the zest, the tingle, the excitement of reality, and there is the importance in the only real and positive sense, in which importance ever anywhere can be."

I have thus described for you some of the meanings of living the "good life" because it is my hope that in the months and years ahead you will find that both the desire and the ability to lead the "good life" has been an important result of your four years in this liberal arts college. In the long run, I sincerely believe that training to lead the "good life" is not divorced from the necessary business of earning a good living, sincerity of purpose, high ideals, zest for one's work, joy in living, surely these are sound foundations on which to build competency for whatever occupation you may select.

If my remarks to you this morning have ignored the atomic bomb and international and domestic problems it is not because I am not keenly aware of the existing threat to the survival of civilization as we have known it. It is my belief, however, that basicly our salvation lies in the hearts of men and only secondarily in institutional change. Perhaps if we would first change some of our attitudes we could change the world more to our liking. Perhaps if we made a sincere attempt to lead the good life as individuals then the national rivalry and domestic strife would give way to the friendly cooperation born of recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Members of the Senior Class of 1946:

May I say just a few more words to you on this your last meeting with me as undergraduates. Tomorrow I shall hand you the diplomas you have earned. They represent to each of you eight terms of college work well done, but they stand for more than that. They are certificates of entry into the

Among the sons and daughters of alumni and alumnae are:

1st row, left to right: Beverly Hayden; Rachel L. Adkins; Cleone T. Jones; Ellen Chalmers; Doris E. Vaughn; Rowena C. Brown; and Joan Tyler.

2nd row, left to right: *John C. Webb; Spencer V. Wright; *Evan M. Miller; *Sidney A. Patchett, Jr.; *Frederic F. Van de Water; and *Henry W. Caswell, Jr.

Back row, left to right: Joyce C. Walsh; Nancy M. Cheesman; Elizabeth J. Bigelow; Priscilla R. Noyes; Kathryn M. Sowles; Priscilla J. Davis; Cynthia R. Strout; Phoebe C. Kasper; Judith A. Mitchell; Shirley Ayres; Joan Locklin; and *John M. Gale.

*Left college during the war to serve in the Armed Forces.

1745

fellowship of Middlebury Alumnae and Alumni. It is a fellowship of which you can be proud and of which you should be jealous. It is a fellowship held closely together by memories of hazy October afternoons and Painter Hall ablaze with autumn color. It is a fellowship held closely together by memories of a snow-covered campus glistening in the winter starlight; of chapel bells, and of hopes and disappointments, and of lasting friendships made. In a sense this college exists only to add, year after year, to that fellowship.

May you ever be loyal to it and may that loyalty bring you back often to your Alma Mater.

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

(*Continued from page 7*)

take a position as clerk in the post office.

The frame of mail boxes at the further end of the counter was used in Middlebury as early as 1830 and was probably the first set of boxes made in town; some of the letters now in the boxes, addressed to Middlebury people of early times, were first placed there at least fifty years ago.

The counter top, the old show case containing such gewgaws as old spectacles, queer playing cards, odd-shaped pitchpipes, mitts, and jackknives, were once a part of a similar shop, as were the glass jars of striped peppermint candy and cinnamon bark, the stone mortar and pestle, the wooden cheese box, the crude yardstick, and the two flytraps baited with sugar and molasses.

The boxes and bottles of pills and powders, liniments and salves—guaranteed cure-alls for asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, and every other ailment flesh is heir to; the tiny scales for weighing grains and grams of drugs, and the small iron mortar for braying mysterious ingredients of prescriptions, probably came from the store most of you would identify as "Doc" Sheldon's—a store which was in hands of the Sheldon family for nearly a century.

Many of the dry goods came from the attic of a store in Bridport; the funny green corsets were made and worn by Mrs. Martha Barto of Hinesburg about 1795. The box stove was made in Middlebury, probably by the Wainwright brothers, Rufus and Jonathan, whose factory was active between 1816 and 1838. Milk pans and pie plates were made in Farrar's pottery which was located "down the creek road," now about half a mile off Route 7.

Anne Story of *Green Mountain Boys* fame once owned one of those cowbells dangling from the ceiling; with one of the handbells on the shelf, Dr. Nathaniel Harris, in this very house, used to call his boarders to dinner. Another especially sweet-toned one was rung to summon children to their duties in the Addison County Grammar school—in the same building later called East College, where first students of Middlebury College congregated in 1800 and many years thereafter.

A poster on the wall announces that on July 4, 1865, the "Queen City" will transport parties up the Creek to "pic-nic" grounds; G. C. Quick and Company's Circus and Mammoth Menagerie and a Vermont Lottery of 1826 are advertised on the opposite wall. On another poster we read that "The Arkansaw Bear, a story with musical illustrations" is to be presented at the Congregational Chapel with the assistance of Prof. C. B. Wright, Mr. Fay A. Simmons, and Miss Florence Chapman. The most popular affairs at Town Hall seem to have been Uncle Tom's Cabin and Minstrel Shows. One more calls our attention to a holiday sport: "Base Ball Game between Middlebury Clerks and Brandon Marble Co.'s Men on College Campus Thursday, May 30, 1901. Game called at 4 P.M. Rev. A. W. Dickens Will Umpire the Game. A good laugh guaranteed. Admission 10c. Ladies free."

A sign hangs high above the back door: "This store will be closed from 8:45 to 9:45 tomorrow. As I am to be married at that hour, I shall not want to count eggs or weigh out birdseed. Sol." This first appeared in the window of Marshall's bookstore one day in 1894, just before his clerk, Sol Aines, was to be married. The responsibility for it was easily traced to "Jack," town jokester, photographer, and laundry man, beloved by every man and woman in college during the late nineties and early 1900's.

A "back store" contains the overflow of the main collection; maps of early Middlebury and surrounding towns, old prints, musical instruments, and a millinery department. Tall beaver hats with visors or with brims in "stove-pipe" style, dapper derbies, and broad-brimmed Quaker hats crowd the top shelves. From above is suspended a rare "hatter's bow" used "to snap fur into the felt" and a small knife "for paring the fur from the pelt."

To tempt the ladies, there is an alluring display of coquettish flower-trimmed bonnets of French straw braid or shirred silk; of velvet bonnets garnished with wings of birds; of small black bonnets with lace and jet decorations; of deep poke bonnets of Shaker-ish type and a green calash; of toques and turbans and floppy leghorns. Here are knitted hoods and quilted "pumpkin hoods" for winter sleigh rides, lace "mob caps" and embroidered night caps; dainty parasols, large back combs, and long vicious hat pins.

Tools and farm implements have been gathered into an adjoining workshop: wooden plows, turkey-wing cradles, handwrought axe heads, coopers and blacksmith tools, and others long obsolete.

Besides visitors from almost every state in the Union, guests have come from Canada, from both Central and South America, as well as from all Europe, China and Japan, the Philippines, West Indies, and the Hawaiian Islands. Several writers and newspaper men and women have given splendid publicity to the museum. The Frick Art Reference Library of New York has sent groups of young women to see and plan to have copies of the primitive Americana there. A silver marker was presented by a Pittsburg man who found an old Windsor chair originally the property of his grandfather, once of Middlebury.

A quotation from the New York TIMES written by a one-time visitor of the museum reads: "*A unique and delightful museum where the history of this old college town and the record of the folkways of all New England may be visualized today in the homely terms of the tools its people used, the clothes they wore, the furniture and embellishments of their homes, their books, games, carriages, medicines, the essentials of human existence, and the trivia as well.*"

LOCKHEED LEADS THE WAY

(*Continued from page 8*)

break things. Give them any part of an airplane from an extrusion to an entire wing or tail section and they'll put the jacks to it. Soon they'll tell you just what kind of punishment the part can take before breaking.

1746

Over there in the corner is a barrel section of some future air leviathan. Something is trying to shake the devil out of it. This palsied effect is being produced by a dogged little motor to see how much vibration the section can stand. When something does break, either by test or by accident, a piece of metal at the point of fracture goes to the metals research group, which conducts post-mortems on the material with the aid of powerful microscopes.

From retorts and test tubes of the chemistry laboratory group has come, for example, a water-thinned paint better than any on the market, which could be applied directly to a metal wing or fuselage. Developed during the war's darker days, this timesaver was made available to the entire aviation industry.

In a separate shed, back of the main building is the mock-up of a big airplane's fuel system. The tubing is transparent so that researchers can see how flowing fuel behaves under simulated conditions of high altitude flight. Here it was discovered why the fuel coming to the engine of a highflying airplane sometimes became a mere trickle. Engineers knew that bubbles form in the fuel lines at certain altitudes. Standard apparatus can remove these bubbles before they reach the carburator.

Bubbles always try to rise and if the fuel also flows continually upward, all is well. The engineers have discovered that. But if, at any point in the system, the fuel flows downward, it has to fight its way against bubbles trying to rise. If the bubble is big it acts like a stopper, thinning the fuel to a trickle. Once this was discovered through the transparent tubing, engineers were well on their way to solving a vexing problem.

Over there where guards maintain a 24-hour watch is the door to a room containing the mock-up of a new fighter plane whose speed will make the jet-propelled P-80 look like a horse and buggy.

Though the scientists and technicians in this research laboratory help make truth seem stranger than fiction, they, themselves, would be the last in the world to expect praise for an achievement. For them, the accent is on teamwork and pride in the Lockheed leadership they help maintain.

FRATERNITIES ON TRIAL

(*Continued from page 9*)

The worst unrecognized fundamental evil with fraternities is the exaggerated significance given them both by fraternity members and anti-fraternity groups. In relation to the whole college scale and in relation to what an education should mean, fraternities are relatively unimportant. The trouble lies with individuals in attaching great importance to fraternities—rather than with the fraternities. If someone could invent a satisfactory substitute for fraternities, he would have the blessings of nearly every college in the country. Presidents, Deans, and students have been looking for a substitute for a century and have been unsuccessful in finding one. If all the fraternities were abolished today, some organization would spring up tomorrow to take their place, and from past experience in other colleges, the substitute organization would merely substitute new social problems.

Looking at Middlebury fraternity activity over a long period, one cannot accuse them of snobbery or undemocratic spirit. Rich men's sons and poor men's sons are found under the same roof, Catholic and Protestant, Christian and less christian. One of the oldest houses on the campus had as president a few years ago a Chinese student. The fraternities draw no greater deliniation than freshmen do among their own groups of associates. And as far as fraternity politics are concerned, a small campus without fraternities could invent the same cleavages by dormitories or dormitory floors—Math. majors against French majors, veterans against civilians, Army versus Navy, Air corp against Infantry, Vermonters against foreigners. Campus political cleavages may be constructed on any difference of opinion. Organizations to substitute fraternities could be built on differences as ephemeral. There could be eating clubs limited to Chemistry specialists, or the literary clique, or MIT planners, or linguists, or academic liberals, but the same membership problems would present themselves; the same complaints about exclusiveness and lack of democracy would bob up. And almost everyone will agree that educationally one will get a lot more for his money by mixing with students who have diversified interests than with students of duplicate interests.

There were repeated suggestions during the fall that a poll be taken to determine whether or not fraternities be permitted to continue on the campus. It was not a particularly legal idea. Even the college trustees couldn't vote them out of existence. They could declare them out of bounds, discharge every student who used the front portals, and forbid students from joining them, but the fraternities are private corporations, and students cannot vote them out any more than they could, by student ballot, oust a professor from his house, or vote the local Methodist church out of existence. They could vote on whether or not they wish to join a fraternity, but joining a fraternity is the issue, not the ousting of fraternities. And if 95% of the students put themselves officially on record that they would not wear a pledge button, that would be tantamount at least to a temporary end of fraternities.

The case for fraternities at Middlebury is not yet won. They are back on trial. The men's college has developed during the past quarter of a century with the assumption that fraternities are to supply room or board for a majority of the upper classmen. If they were to disappear as organizations and if the college did not take over the facilities as housing and dining units, a considerable economic readjustment would be necessary. Their future will depend a great deal on the willingness of alumni members to adjust themselves to a new order. Fraternities can be a significant adjunct to an educational institution, if the emphasis is educational as well as social. Fraternities can not continue indefinitely if they return as social organizations intent on furthering their own interests on the campus rather than the interests of the college. The business of a college is education, and fraternities must fit themselves sensibly into the pattern. The support of alumni is needed to help fraternities reestablish themselves as part of an educational system.

THE CARDIGAN MOUNTAIN SCHOOL

(*Continued from page 11*)

disappeared. It is hoped, therfore, that we may familiarize our boys in the "Old Red Mill" with *handwork* which is always of lasting value. We all know that anything which is handmade has its appeal and is more fascinating when we

1747

see it. Drawing, painting, carving, and forge work will be included in this program.

The tremendous possibilities in the woods and on the water we will leave to your imagination. There are year round recreational and educational opportunities which cannot be overestimated. They can be made some of the real assets which other schools cannot possibly approach and which will make Cardigan Mountain School so much different in many ways.

One should not think of such a school without realizing the problem of finding the personnel which will make it a real success. The "boarding schools" are not having an easy time finding men who want to work day and night in the interests of boys. There are very few men who desire to teach in such schools where they have little free time during the day or evening and are then responsible for the welfare of the boys during the night! It takes a most unusual man to devote his life to such work with boys. We have the men who not only think they would like it but who have experienced it and are eager to go on with it. With such a faculty, Cardigan Mountain School is bound to be successful.

Three of the teachers engaged to date are: William P. Everts, Harvard, Assistant Headmaster; Richard A. Sawyer, Dartmouth, Assistant Headmaster; and Edward T. Peach, '43.

Members of the Corporation include: Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President Emeritus of Dartmouth College; Philip R. Allen, President, New England Conservatory of Music; Hamilton W. Baker, President, American Locker Company; Ralph F. Flanders, Chairman of the Board, Jones & Lamson Company; Edward S. French, President, Boston & Maine Railroad; John H. Hinman, President, International Paper Company; Harvey P. Hood, President, H. P. Hood & Sons; Edward K. Robinson, Treasurer, Ginn & Company; Dr. Harold W. Stoke, President, University of New Hampshire; Arthur A. Williams, President, Graton & Knight Company.

The Trustees, who are also members of the Corporation, are: President, Harold P. Hinman, Canaan, N. H. Granite Business; Vice-President, Robert C. Hopkins, Darien, Conn., *The New Yorker* Magazine; Secretary, Sidney C. Hayward, Hanover, N. H., Secretary of Dartmouth College; Treasurer, James F. Woods, Winchester, Mass., General Manager and Treasurer, Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Company; Headmaster, William R. Brewster, '18; Jens Fredrick Larson, New York City, N. Y., Architect; James C. Campbell, Rumford, R. I., Industrial Paper and Cordage Company; John B. Kenerson, Wellesley Hills, Mass., Ginn & Company; John E. Foster, Montclair, N. J., Director of Personnel, Radio Corporation of America.

A LASTING MEMORIAL

(*Continued from page 13*)

being underwritten in full; 3. The full-time services of two executives and a staff to organize and carry on the campaign have been secured. The College is most fortunate in having obtained the team of "Cap" Wiley, '13, and Stan Wright, '19, to undertake this important assignment. They have been on the job since April and the wheels of progress are beginning to turn.

The Campaign Committee plans on conducting an intensive campaign of solicitation between Oct. 12th and Dec. 24th. Between now and the October date complete organization of the alumni and alumnae will be worked out and fund raising material placed in the hands of all workers by "Cap" Wiley.

It is superfluous to state that the success of the campaign depends upon the wholehearted cooperation of every Middlebury man and woman. This cooperation does not limit itself to the material contributions that may be made, but more important, to the willingness of alumni and alumnae to get out and work whenever called upon to do so by the Committee. Never have we been able to recommend a finer investment to our classmates, business associates, families, and friends, than Middlebury College with 146 years of proven worth—years that have been devoted to the advancement of a liberal arts education among America's young men and women from every walk of life regardless of race or creed.

In 1950, Middlebury College will celebrate its 150th anniversary, and it is the hope of all that the College will be well along on its long range program, which includes a growth of endowment to insure a continuation of an outstanding faculty; a women's dormitory; fine arts center; additions to the Starr Library; the McCullough Student Union; and a modern playhouse.

What could be a more fitting symbol of gratitude to the men and women who served in World War II than a memorial physical education plant. A living, lasting, useful tribute to those who sacrificed so much that American ideals and institutions like Middlebury could endure and continue to send forth young men and women physically and mentally prepared to make this world a better one for all mankind.

MUSIC IN ARMY HOSPITALS

(*Continued from page 16*)

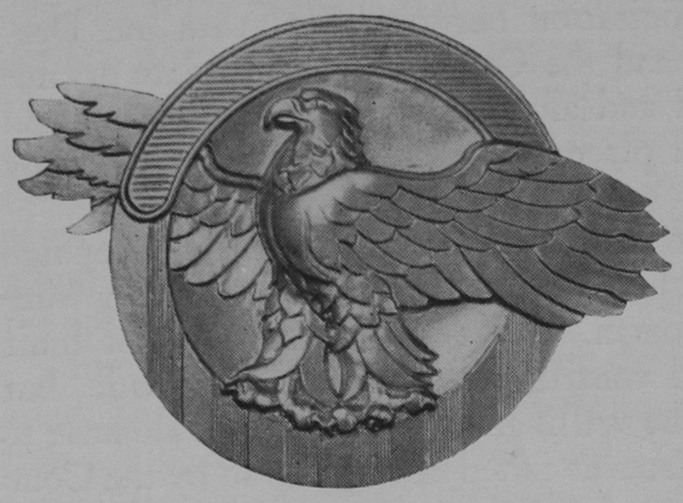
play his own accompaniments on a steel guitar with his newly acquired artificial arm.

A case regarding every instrument available could be cited, as instruction is offered in all of them, in addition to voice training. Truck drivers, farmers, clerks, college boys, factory hands, and the remainder of the nation's cross section of people who are here, will leave the hospital with a newfound delight in the ability to play one or more instruments. Whether it be the latest popular hit tune or an aria from "Elijah" it does not matter; the joy of accomplishment is theirs for the rest of their lives. One of the important results of offering music to these men lies in the fact that many of them as fathers or potential fathers, want their children to have the joy and enrichment of music which, they learned, can be a decided factor in brightening one's life.

There is much that I have left out, but the full story would fill the entire NEWS LETTER. For those wishing more specific information on the subject, I recommend Dr. Sidney Licht's book, "Music in Hospitals," which is being published early in June by the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts.

Let us intensely pray that there may never again be such terrible violence as brought this music experiment into existence. Yet, from it has come the belief in the minds of those who saw it work, that music will continue to have a part in therapeutic programs.

1748



Discharged From the Service

1912
WILLYS M. MONROE

1919
PAUL PELTON

1920
GEORGE H. WOODWARD

1922
WILLIAM R. COLE

1925
RALPH L. DEGROFF
STONE HALLQUIST
MAX M. SAVITT

1926
FREDERICK N. J. DUBE
WALTER A. POTTER
CHARLES F. RYAN

1928
WILLARD B. EASTMAN
THOMAS J. MCCANN

1929
CLAYTON A. GRAY
DAVID F. HOWE

1931
THEODORE HUNTINGTON
ROBERT G. SPENCER

1933
FREDERICK B. BRYANT

1934
WILLIAM G. MATTESON
GEORGE T. SCHAUZ

1935
JAMES MILLAR
RUSSELL NORTON

1936
CLARENCE W. HARWOOD
GORDON E. HOYT
CHARLES A. YOUNG

1937
GEORGE D. PHINNEY

1938
ALISON BEEBE
PAUL BUSKEY
EDWARD HAYWARD
KENNETH KING
SIDNEY B. LURIA
ROBERT MATTESON
WILLIAM MOREAU
ALBERT PRITCHARD
ROBERT ROWE
BRUCE V. ST. JOHN
RAYMOND SCHEUZCHER
DONALD SWETT
JOHN WILLIAMS
ROY YOUNG

1939
ROBERT V. CUSHMAN
WILLIAM STOOPS
STANLEY W. THOMPSON

1940
GEORGE R. DAVIS
ROYCE W. TABOR

1941
ROBERT BURNES
GORDON V. BROOKS
ALLEN DODGE
GORDON HAWES
ROBERT L. JOHNSON
DONALD W. KITCHIN, JR.

1942
FREDERICK R. BATES
ROBERT BREDENBERG
WILFRED T. OUIMETTE
PHILIP W. ROBINSON
CHARLES L. SANFORD
A. WILSON WOOD

1943
ARMAND A. ANNUNZIATA
CHARLES C. COTTER
NORMAN TURLEY
STEPHEN G. WILSON
ROBERT T. WOOD

1944
CHARLES F. BAIRD
OWEN C. BICKFORD
ROBERT G. CROOKS
GEORGE E. HARTZ, JR.
FOX B. HOLDEN
PETER S. JENNISON
THOMAS M. JOHNSON
ROBERT E. KELLOGG
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, JR.
ROBERT OUTMAN
ARTHUR D. PEPIN
H. JOHN DEPODWIN
RAYMOND E.SLATER
GEORGE H. STUART, JR.

1945
BENJAMIN F. BRADLEY
RICHARD H. CASWELL
MILON H. CLUFF
EDWARD F. COOKE
ROBERT C. COURSEY
EARL L. FOX
FLETCHER E. GUSTAFSON
EVERETT K. HICKS
WILLIAM R. JOHNSON
ROBERT KASPER
LLOYD B. MARSHALL
RICHARD R. ROBINSON
BERNARD SAGMAN
RICHARD J. SALISBURY
DAVID C. SEELEY
DONALD B. STILLMAN
WILLIAM L. WILSON

1946
JOHN W. CLARKSON
SEBASTIAN S. COCOLA
GRAHAM C. DOUGLAS
JOHN D. FREESE
RICHARD FULTON
HENRY W. GEORGE
CHARLES GIES
WILLIAM GOUERT
THEODORE E. GUGLIN
EDWIN D. GUSTAFSON
ROBERT K. JONES
BURTON KING
JOHN E. KRANTZ
EDWARD A. KRUGER
CLEMENT P. LEWIS
WILLIAM D. LIPPA
RICHARD MACNAMARA
F. G. MYRICK
CHARLES P. PUKSTA
ORRIN E. ROSS
DAVID THOMPSON
DAVID WASHBURN

1947
MORTIMER F. HARMAN

1749